





# Arab, international media voice mixed reaction to Morocco talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — Editorials in Wednesday's editions of state-owned newspapers wished success for King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Premier Shimon Peres and saw their meeting as an indication that all Arab countries would eventually join the peace process Egypt initiated 9 years ago.

"Egypt wishes success for the peace talks between Hassan and Peres in Ifrane because Egypt supports all efforts that aim at pushing the peace wheel forward," said Al Akhbar newspaper in an editorial.

"Egypt sincerely hopes that this meeting would result in breaking the stalemate in the Israeli position regarding (East) Jerusalem, recognition of the Palestinian peoples right in self-determination and establishment of a state of their own (on the West Bank and Gaza)," it added.

The editorial also appealed to Arab heads of states not to face the meeting with the same hostile stand they adopted following late President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in November 1977.

"Arabs should not take a hostile stand on Hassan-Peres meeting even if it failed to achieve the national aspiration of the Arab peoples because time proved Sadat was right ... Egypt restored Sinai while the Syrian Golan Heights and the West Bank remained under Israeli occupation," the editorial said.

Al Ahram echoed similar views and said "the initiative taken by King Hassan and Peres indicates that all Arab countries, sooner or later, would join the peace process which Egypt began 9 years ago."

Moroccan opposition dailies Wednesday published for the first time reports of the meeting in Morocco.

But the pro-government dailies

Al Anbaa, Le Matin and Al Maghrib, the official news agency and radio, made no mention of the top-secret talks held in the Atlas Mountain resort of Ifrane.

The Istiqlal Party's dailies L'Opinion and Al Alam, the Socialist opposition's Al Ithidh Istikhari and the Communist daily Al Bayane published lengthy front-page reports from foreign news agencies but made no comment.

Under the headline "Shimon Peres in Morocco," Al Bayane said it was too early to comment on the talks before the results were known, but the paper published hostile reactions from other parts of the Arab World.

Meanwhile foreign newspapers usually sold in Morocco were not on news-stands Wednesday. In Tunisia, the daily Le Temps wondered whether "the Ifrane meeting risks deepening the Gulf between Arab countries" or whether it would lead to a new Middle East peace process.

In another commentary As Sabah wondered what effects the meeting would have on relations between Morocco and Libya and on the state union treaty they signed nearly two years ago.

The official Algerian dailies El Moudjahid and Al Chaab confined their comments mainly to the Foreign Ministry's statement published Tuesday denouncing the talks as an "outrage" against all the Arabs.

Most of the coverage in the few papers which mentioned the visit

was from foreign agencies, but L'Opinion carried a front-page report from its special correspondent Naim Kamal, who said the meeting aimed at "breaking open the door to peace in the Middle East and speeding up the peace process before October," when Peres is to be replaced as prime minister by Yitzhak Shamir of the right-wing Likud Bloc.

In Israel, radio reports quoted U.S. State Department sources as saying that King Hassan proposed to Peres an international peace conference with the participation of the PLO, to be held in Morocco.

The Western diplomats here said King Hassan's position was based on the peace plan adopted by the Arab nations in Fez, Morocco, under King Hassan's leadership in 1982, in which the Arabs collectively proposed mutual recognition and a permanent peace settlement with Israel.

The Fez plan was based on Israel's total withdrawal from occupied Arab territory including East Jerusalem and unrestricted self-determination for the Palestinian inhabitants.

Israel almost immediately rejected the plan, while the United States, as a possible alternative, put forward President Ronald Reagan's proposal for Palestinian rule in the West Bank "in association with Jordan."

In L'Opinion, Kamal said "a total blackout surrounds the discussions. But, according to well-informed sources, Morocco's viewpoint is based on the Fez plan, and Peres is expected to make concrete proposals which may open the way to a negotiated solution in the Middle East."

Kamal, citing a highly-placed Moroccan official, commented

scathingly on the Syrian decision to break all relations with Morocco in retaliation for the Peres visit.

"Morocco is a sovereign nation free to take whatever initiative it pleases," the unnamed official said. "Nonetheless, Morocco remained loyal to the Arab World by a basic solidarity."

In Washington all three major American television networks reported the surprise visit of Peres to Morocco for talks with King Hassan.

On July 21, the day Peres flew to Morocco, news stories of the secret talks appeared on American television.

CBS called the trip "the most important face-to-face Arab-Israeli contact in years." According to CBS news, Peres' mission to Morocco was so sensitive a development that Israeli military censors held up the announcement for six hours.

CBS State Department correspondent Bill McLaughlin called the move "a dramatic effort to revive the stalled Middle East peace process. Technically, Israel and Morocco are in a state of war, but Morocco's King Hassan has long tried to play the role of middle man."

Peter Grosse of the Council on Foreign Relations was quoted on the CBS broadcast that "all the Arabs surrounding Israel understand that if they want to get a deal or get any process moving, they stand a much better chance with Prime Minister Peres."

McLaughlin concluded that "Hassan may anger some radical Arab leaders and invite an attack by terrorists but he may also improve his image in the U.S. by defying Israel's most vocal Arab enemies, including Libya's Col. Qadhafi."

## 5 U.S. companies indicted for trying to sell planes to Libya

ATLANTA (R) — Seven people and five companies have been indicted by a grand jury here on charges of trying to divert Lockheed C-130 cargo planes and parts worth \$50 million to Libya, a U.S. attorney has said.

U.S. Attorney Stephen Cowen said a seven-count indictment had been returned in Atlanta charging the individuals and companies with attempting to divert aircraft to Libya which had been sold to and were destined for another country.

Only one of those indicted, Franklin Corcoran of Santa Barbara, California, had been arrested Tuesday night.

A news conference has been called to announce the indictment and reveal the names of the other defendants.

According to Cowen, the plot involves two Libyan nationals, three California companies and two West German firms that allegedly had used the cover that the planes were to be used for oil exploration in the small West African country of Benin.

"They bought the planes from Lockheed and they were flown from Marietta (Georgia) to Newfoundland to France to Benin and then to Libya," Cowen said.

The C-130 propeller driven cargo planes are manufactured at the Lockheed-Georgia plant in Marietta, about 24 kilometres north west of Atlanta.

Cowen emphasised that Lockheed is not involved in any criminal activity. Company spokesman Dick Martin refused to comment on the indictments.

Earlier, in Washington, administration officials said the U.S. government would indict five U.S. companies and several individuals on charges of conspiring to smuggle two C-130 military cargo planes to Libya.

The officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said the chief of the Libyan Armed Forces would also be named in the indictment, but they gave no details.

## U.S. apologises to Israel for leaks of cluster bomb smuggling

TEL AVIV (AP) — The U.S. administration apologised to Israel for publicly surrounding allegations that Israeli agents smuggled cluster bomb technology, a Defense Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Israel had asked the U.S. government to handle further queries on the subject of the cluster bombs through diplomatic channels.

The daily Hadashot reported that officials of the U.S. State and Justice Departments, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, had apologised to Israel for the publicity.

U.S. embassy spokesmen were not in their offices for comment. U.S. customs spokesman Dave Hoover said in Washington on July 8 that the Justice Department was probing suspicions that Israel tried to obtain technology from private contractors in the United States to build cluster bombs.

Israel strongly denied the accusation, saying it had valid export licences for the technology in which a canister dropped from the air releases hundreds of

bombs.

Reacting to the allegations, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said at the time that "it looks like some people somewhere are trying to find out of nowhere stories that will undermine" the U.S.-Israeli relationship.

Publication of the cluster bomb case came at a time when relations were already strained over the recruitment of a U.S. Navy analyst to spy for Israel and a plot to allegedly sell U.S. arms to Iran.

The Israeli official said the Justice Department was angry at the premature publication because it violated a U.S. law which forbids disclosures regarding cases under investigation by federal grand juries.

Several Israeli employees of the Defense Ministry's purchasing mission in New York have been subpoenaed by federal investigators.

Israeli diplomats have told Justice Department officials that Israel would only allow questioning of the Defense Ministry workers on condition it were held as part of routine

exchanges of information and not under a court subpoena.

U.S. cluster bombs were used in air raids on west Beirut during Israel's second invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Supplies were stopped after an outcry in Congress where protests were lodged that the weapon had not been used in self-defence as required by U.S. law.

The daily Al Hamishar said Israel was trying to sell back 4,000 canisters still stored in the United States as a result of the embargo.

Israel began developing its own aerial cluster bombs and cluster shells for artillery use following limitations first imposed after they were used in Israel's 1978 invasion of South Lebanon.

Military affairs analyst Ze'ev Schiff wrote in the daily Haaretz recently that the accusations against Israel were ironic because Israel's state-owned military industries is one of three companies participating in a bid issued by the U.S. government for improving and upgrading the efficiency of the American cluster mini-bombs.

## Sudanese government troops launch counter-attack on rebels near Juba

NAIROBI (R) — The Sudanese army has launched a counter-attack to dislodge rebel guerrillas from a hill overlooking the airport in the southern capital of Juba, diplomatic sources in Nairobi said, Wednesday, but Sudan denied that the airport was in rebel control.

Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was quoted on Wednesday in Khartoum by the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) as denying that Juba airport had fallen to rebels.

A senior SPLA official earlier told Reuters in Addis Ababa that the SPLA had taken the airport after heavy fighting against government troops.

But the sources in Nairobi, who contacted officials in Juba on Wednesday, dismissed the SPLA claim, saying the rebels were only able to launch hit-and-run attacks on the outskirts of the town.

The aim of the Sudanese army offensive which started on Monday was to reopen the airport, closed since the SPLA took control of Lado Hill, five kilometres to the north, on July 17, the sources said.

The airport is of vital strategic importance to the government, which depends on a Sudanese air force shuttle for food, ammunition and other supplies.

The airport was closed because the Sudanese army needed to use high-velocity weapons against the rebels and these were a hazard to planes in the area, the sources added.

An SPLA official in Addis Ababa, Major Deng Alor, told Reuters the rebel army was in full control of the airport and had imposed a watertight blockade on the town itself.

Mr. Mahdi said last weekend he was confident the army could handle the SPLA threat to Juba. Major Alor dismissed Mr.

Mahdi's optimism as a ploy to boost army morale and predicted the town would fall very shortly.

Military experts said a direct SPLA assault on the army garrison stood little chance of success.

A U.N. official in Kampala who also spoke to Juba on Wednesday said the anti-government forces reinforced the siege Tuesday by cutting a major road into the town of Yei on the Zairean border to the southwest.

The official, Techeze Zergaber of the World Food Programme (WFP), said there was no tactical advantage to the SPLA in establishing a physical presence at the airport since they could prevent flights from their positions on Lado Hill.

WFP has a special interest in the situation in southern Sudan because of its concern for the 50,000 or so displaced people who have taken refuge in Juba from fighting in the surrounding countryside.

## Peres goes for drive in Ifrane

IFRANE, Morocco (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres drove around this mountain village Wednesday accompanied by other members of his delegation, eyewitnesses said.

Informed sources said he was expected to have talks later with senior Moroccan officials but King Hassan of Morocco would not be

present at the session. The Israeli premier had two rounds of top-secret talks with the king in the royal palace here Tuesday but nothing has filtered out.

Peres, who arrived on Monday night for what was reported to be a 48-hour visit, was expected to leave later Wednesday.

## Five Senate candidates call Israel strongest ally of U.S.

WASHINGTON — Five Senate candidates have agreed without debate that Israel is the United States' strongest ally.

But that may be the only point of U.S. foreign policy on which there is no disagreement between the three Democrats and two Republicans seeking their party's

nomination, according to their remarks during a foreign policy forum sponsored by the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs.

"There should be no military aid to Israel's enemies," said Democratic Rep. Barbara Mikulski of Baltimore — Washington Times.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

17:00 ..... Koran

17:30 ..... Cartoons

17:45 ..... Children programmes

18:05 ..... The Nightingale

18:15 ..... Religious programme

20:00 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... News programme

20:45 ..... Contests programme

21:45 ..... Tomorrow's programmes

21:50 ..... Arabic Play

22:00 ..... News Summary in Arabic

23:10 ..... Play continued

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 ..... Change Elysees

18:00 ..... News in French

18:15 ..... Change Elysees

19:30 ..... News in Hebrew

20:00 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Amanda

21:10 ..... Lims Street

22:00 ..... News in English

22:20 ..... Feature film: Make Me an Offer

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM

& party on 9560 KHz. SW

Tel: 774111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music

07:30 ..... Newsweek

08:00 ..... Morning Show

08:30 ..... Morning Show

09:00 ..... Morning Show

10:00 ..... Pop Session

11:00 ..... Talking about Music

12:00 ..... News Summary

12:45 ..... Pop Session

13:00 ..... News Summary

13:45 ..... Pop Session

14:00 ..... News Bulletin

14:10 ..... Instrumental

14:30 ..... Country Music

15:00 ..... News Summary

16:00 ..... Instrumental

16:30 ..... News Summary

17:00 ..... Old Favourites

17:30 ..... Yes Minister

18:00 ..... News Summary

18:30 ..... Special Feature

18:30 ..... Music

19:00 ..... Newsweek

19:30 ..... Date with a Star

20:00 ..... Evening Show

21:00 ..... News Summary

21:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.

21:55 ..... News Summary

22:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.

23:00 ..... News Summary

23:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

\* A French exhibition entitled "La

mode, les modes, la rue" at the French

Cultural Centre (until July 24).

THEATRE

\* The Czechoslovakian Puppetry

Theatre is presenting two performances

daily at 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. at the

Royal Cultural Centre (until July 25).

FEATURE FILM

\* "Close Encounters of the Third Kind"

at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American

Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 643171

American Centre Library Tel. 641203

British Council Tel. 636147-8

French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009

Greek Institute Tel. 641592

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 539777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 651195

Hebrew Youth City Tel. 657181

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 642251

Amman Municipal Library Tel. 636111

University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and

costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th

to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,

Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5

p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an

excellent collection of the antiquities of

Jordan. Jabel Al Qafra (Cliffed Hill).

Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Fridays

and official holidays) 10.00 a.m.

4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a

collection of paintings, ceramics, and

sculptures by contemporary Islamic

artists from most of the Muslim

countries and a collection of paintings

by 19th Century orientalist artists.

Mumtaz, Jabel Luvudh. Opening

hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30

p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman

Catholic) Jabel Luvudh, 637440.

De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Hussein, 651757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek

Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the

Resurrection) Jabel Amman, 679904.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,

771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,

75261.

St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox)

Ashrafieh, 771751.

Amman International Church

(Inter-denominational): meets at

Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah,

677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel

Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir),

Tel. 811255.

Rabbi's Synagogue (International,



## AFESD provides funds for developing Hammad Basin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) is helping Jordan carry its part in the development of the Hammad Basin, a region bordering Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, according to AFESD representative Wa'il Kana'an who is presently in Jordan to make an assessment of the fund's participation.

He said in a statement that AFESD will be helping Jordan in the development of Al Ruweishid district of the basin, a project estimated to cost JD 4 million. Jordan's share of the Hammad Basin is estimated at four million hectares, nearly 22 per cent of the western area of the basin. Mr. Kana'an pointed out.

Jordan is planning to spend JD 2.85 million on this project during the new five-year development plan and the AFESD is expected to pay the balance of the cost.

According to Mr. Kana'an, a higher committee for the Hammad Basin projects comprises representatives of the four Arab states and he said that it has held several meetings since

1979 to discuss the development of the strategic basin.

Mr. Kana'an said that his visit to Jordan was to meet with Jordanian officials and to follow up on studies on projects to be carried out in the Jordanian part of the Hammad Basin, particularly the development of water resources through artesian wells.

The project, he continued, also entails developing 180,000 hectares of pasture land, building a centre for improving livestock with initial plans to raise 40,000 head of sheep, providing utilities and services such as schools, cooperative societies, consumer cooperatives, agricultural extension services and residential quarters for workers on the project.

The project aims at organising agricultural production, improving the infrastructure for the local population and providing incentives for bedouins to settle and develop lands and to help them to market their products. Mr. Kana'an added.

## Foundation to hold cultural activities for visiting Arab children

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Noor Foundation will organise the Sixth Arab Children's Conference in Jordan in the coming month to enable children from various Arab countries to come together and learn about Jordan's background and development and to exchange ideas and carry out joint cultural programmes, a spokesman for the foundation announced Wednesday.

He said that the week-long programme, opening on Aug. 5th, entails cultural activities and visits to different development projects and archaeological sites. It also includes organising art exhibits for children, national costume shows and participation in voluntary activities in the Ajloun camp and programmes run by the children's club.

The conference aims at focusing on the conditions of Arab children and will also direct attention to the need for providing more care to Arab youngsters in all fields.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Masri meets consul to Nicaragua

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Wednesday conferred in his office with Mr. Amin Al Sali, Jordan's honorary consul in Nicaragua. Mr. Sali represented Jordanians living in the Central American state at the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference held in Amman last week. During the meeting the minister and Mr. Sali discussed the situation of Jordanians in Nicaragua and means of strengthening their links with their homeland. They also reviewed the outcome of the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference.

### Ministry to join talks on boycotting Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance will take part in the 55th conference of the liaison officers of the regional offices for boycotting Israel. The conference will be held in Damascus on July 28 and will last for eight days.

### Karak district spends JD 1m on schools

KARAK (Petra) — Nearly JD 1 million is being spent on building schools for boys and girls and adding annexes to others in the district of Qasr of Karak Governorate, district governor, Mr. Fahim Nawaiseh, announced Wednesday.

### AMPCO team back from Gulf tour

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) returned to Amman on Wednesday after a tour of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait where they studied central markets in Gulf countries. AMPCO Chairman of the Board of Directors Ghazi Abu Hassan, who led the delegation, said that the delegation held talks with Arab officials on marketing agricultural products.

### CAA to take part in air transport meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will take part in meetings of the air transport committee in Arab countries, scheduled to be held in Rabat, Morocco, in July 28. The meetings will last for four days.

### Corporation to attend marine transport seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ports Corporation will take part in a world seminar on marine transport which will be held in London on Aug. 27. The corporation's deputy director general, Dr. Farouq Al-Iddin, will represent the corporation in the three-day seminar.

## University official refutes reports on closure of Yarmouk office

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Local reports over government plans to close down the Yarmouk University Liaison Office near Amman were refuted Wednesday by Elias Jreisat, head of the office's public relations department. "Activities here are continuing as normal," Mr. Jreisat told the Jordan Times, adding that the office "has to date received no official notices."

A report carried by a local Arabic daily newspaper on Tuesday said that the Ministry of Higher Education has entrusted a team to study the feasibility of using the liaison office for ministry related activities. The report, which quoted an unnamed senior ministry official, said that the ministry had no plans to move its headquarters, located on Wadi Sagra road, to the liaison office building.

Dr. Ahmad Al Tel, head of the ministry committee, recently visited the site to study prospects of using the offices for ministry purposes, the report said. However, Mr. Jreisat could not elaborate on the report but said that the university's newly-appointed president, Dr. Mohammad Haudan, had not been officially informed about the ministry's plans.

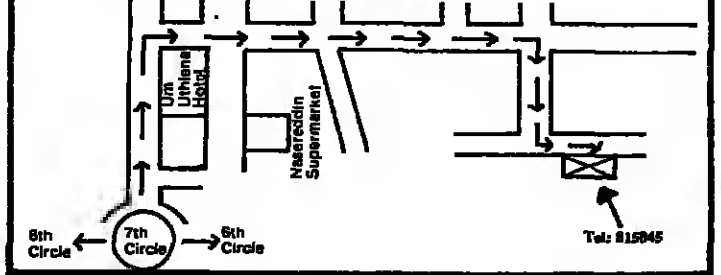
A senior official from the Ministry of Higher Education told the Jordan Times on Wednesday that the committee has not completed its feasibility study on the possible close down of the liaison office.

According to Mr. Jreisat, there are five employees working at the liaison office and from between 35 to 40 employees working in the four-storey building which, in addition to the office, houses the headquarters of the Arab Women Graduates Society and the Centre for Hebrew Studies. The liaison office, located in Jubeiha, is owned by the university.

### FOR SALE

Curtains, T.V., Desk Cupboard, Carpet, Scandinavian Pine Dining Table & 8 Chairs, Kitchenware.

Tel: 815845



### FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

One bedroom, sitting room and dining room, central heating, telephone and all necessary appliances are available.

For details pls. call 667727  
Location: Fifth Circle

### FOR RENT

Newly-built duplex villa in Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle four bedrooms, salons, garden, garage, telephone, and central heating.

For more details please phone 644180

### VILLA FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, 3 salons, 2 bedrooms, fully-furnished kitchen, central heating, garage and beautiful garden. Situated in Um-Essomaq, near Mecca Street.

Furnished JD 4,300, unfurnished JD 3,500  
Please call 814040

## Jordan's first economic newsletter monitors developments in business

By William D. Cordes  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Economic Monitor, Jordan's first and only economic newsletter, was launched in Amman earlier this month by prominent Jordanian economist and newspaper columnist Fahed Faneek.

The newsletter, written in English and to be issued initially on a monthly basis, aims at providing local and foreign businessmen with up-to-date information and data regarding business and economic developments in Jordan.

Dr. Faneek, founder and editor of the Jordan Economic Monitor, intends to focus on anticipating developments in the Jordanian business world, arguing that knowing what is about to happen, before it actually occurs, is vital for business decision-making.

"Businessmen need real information, and sometimes they need the information before things happen, not after they happen. What we have available in the market is the after-the-fact news, and I will try to concentrate on what is going on and what is about to happen, along with some 'insider' news," Dr. Faneek told the Jordan Times.

Intended for a limited audience



Fahed Al Faneek

with a need for quick and accurate information on the Jordanian economy, the Jordan Economic Monitor is available by subscription only, at a price of JD 20 for the first six issues. Since the newsletter first appeared two weeks ago, Dr. Faneek has received about 60 subscriptions, the majority of which are from Jordanians. Though it is too early to gauge the foreign response, Dr. Faneek does not anticipate more than about 200 subscriptions all told, a number he is content with.

"It's not meant to be a journalistic issue, but rather a personal letter between me and my subscribers," he explained.

First issue

The first issue, dated July 15, is

six pages long and divided into four sections. The first, entitled "Economic Outlook," is a general overview of the economic and business situation in Jordan.

The second section, "The Economy," includes facts and figures on Jordan's 1986-1990 five year economic development plan, information on expatriate remittances and balance of payments data.

Under the heading of "Politics and Policy" are a feature on PLO finances and a brief description of Jordan's economic plan for the West Bank. The last section focuses on "Corporate Performance" and carries reports on phosphate production and the absorption of the Jordan Fertilizers Company into the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

Dr. Faneek left open the possibility of future expansion. "I wanted to start modestly and grow, instead of starting big and getting tired. So if the response is positive I will publish twice-monthly first and then weekly if need be," he said.

Anyone interested in receiving free introductory copy of the Jordan Economic Monitor should call Dr. Faneek's office in the Housing Bank Building.

## University holds absorbing lecture series on music of ancient civilisations

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In the scope of a course on the History of Ancient Civilisations being held at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Literature and given by Dr. Khair Yassin, an eminent archaeologist, Ohannes Lepedjian, a young student with a degree in Law, is presenting a series of lectures on the music of ancient civilisations.

Basing his idea on a book by Elizabeth May called "Music of Many Cultures," Ohannes Lepedjian describes the music of civilisations as old as 21,000 B.C. and as "recent" as 400 A.D. The fascinating aspect of the lectures is the fact that Mr. Lepedjian not only talks about the subject, but also offers the opportunity to actually listen to samples of music from each period! Needless to say that no recording from any of these eras is available. Instead, a set of 3 records is supplied with Elizabeth May's book, and modern recordings have been made with instruments as close as possible to the originals. As a result of impressive documentation, gathered during years of extensive research, and all the necessary information, including score sheets, it is also known how to play the music.

### Primitive rhythms

Primitive rhythms, such as those of Australia's aborigines, using wooden sticks on hollow trunks, or striking strings on a bow.

produce extraordinary effects. Ohannes Lepedjian explains how the harp, which was mainly played during religious ceremonies, has crossed the centuries and carries an impressive inheritance. With the primitive recorder (the simplest flute), the harp is the oldest instrument known, some specialists referring to it as the "eternal" instrument.

In the world of Atlantis, around 21,000 B.C., chromatic sounds were already in use. In Lemuria, 16,000 B.C., the harp was used to produce very quiet and relaxing sounds. In ancient Egypt, during the XVII dynasty, the harp had reached an importance both in size, about 6 feet, and in sonority. The ancient harmony was already there. Going down the stream of time, Mr. Lepedjian illustrates how the instrument was

used by the Druids in Stonehenge, in Babylon for sensual and pagan celebrations, then in Crete, Greece, Pompeii, and Japan.

Listening to such music requires a special concentration from the listener. Without making the mental effort of going back in time, this experiment could turn out to be ridiculous. On the contrary, with a minimum amount of preparation, one can almost feel the atmosphere the harp created in the old temples, whether in Egypt, Babylon or in an Incan religious feast. Another interesting aspect of the lectures of Mr. Lepedjian is to show the evolution of the instrument. The harp has given birth to several string instruments, the most popular and modern one being the guitar.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE FOREIGNER LEAVING

Selling entire household plus new Sony video camera, TV and VCR (NTSC) Computer/WP system with hi-speed LQ printer books, evaporative cooler, numerous other items includes customs receipts on taxable items.

Near Second Circle  
Telephone 624867

### A DELUXE FLAT FOR RENT

Unfurnished flat for rent. Consists of three bedrooms, three bathrooms, salon, sitting room, separate central heating, garden.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 4th and 5th Circles.

For information pls call 671614, Amman

### FOR RENT

Unfurnished newly-built apartment on 3rd floor. Three bedrooms, three bathrooms, sitting, dining and living rooms, mahogany doors & European kitchen. Built area 180 m<sup>2</sup>, with overlooking roof terrace 170 m<sup>2</sup>. C.H., water supply, electricity & telephone are independent, central T.V. antenna and door phone.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 4th & 5th Circles.  
Interested parties please call 09-91121/5 bet. 8-12 a.m. & 608135 bet. 3-8 p.m. - A. Abu Laban.

## Jordan to review development plans for occupied territories at talks on Palestinian affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to a conference on the affairs of Palestinian refugees, due to open in Damascus on Saturday, will submit three working papers and will present ideas for implementing development plans in the occupied Arab territories, Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under Secretary Ahmad Qatanani announced Wednesday.

He said that the delegation will submit ideas for carrying out projects which will bolster the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule and help offset the effects of economic recession and unemployment in the occupied territories.

### Qatanani meets Farra

Dr. Qatanani was speaking at a

meeting with Arab League Assistant Secretary General Mohammad Al Farra with whom he exchanged views on the agenda of the conference which will be attended by delegates from Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

Both Dr. Farra and Dr. Qatanani will leave for Damascus on Thursday to take part in the conference which is also to be

attended by Palestinian representatives in addition to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab League.

### Working papers

Dr. Qatanani said that his delegation's working papers will tackle the subject of Israeli manipulations and forgeries of official documents and title deeds of Arab land under Israeli rule. A second paper will discuss Israel's attempts to settle Ethiopian Jews in the occupied West Bank and the third will review the obstacles Israel is placing in the path of international agencies which are trying to extend humanitarian assistance to Arab people in the occupied territories.

## Egg marketing society could collapse without government aid, JSPME chairman says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian Society for Producing and Marketing Eggs (JSPME) has appealed to the government for financial assistance to help save the egg-producing sector "which is on the brink of collapse," according to the JSPME Chairman of the Board Suleiman Irteimeh.

"The government could help the society to offset its accumulated deficit and straighten out the present egg glut by granting long-term loans to repay the society's debts," Mr. Irteimeh told the Jordan Times on Wednesday.

Egg farms, which are estimated to have a total combined investment of JD 220 million, have incurred losses reaching up to JD 3.5 million over the past three years, he said.

This is the second time in one week that an agricultural organisation has appealed for direct government intervention to rectify its financial situation.

The Jordan Valley Farmers Association this week requested the government to grant the association a JD 2 million loan and to reschedule its government debts.

One well-placed official at the Ministry of Agriculture told the

Jordan Times that the problem largely lies in the lack of coordination between agricultural institutes. "He said that financial problems could also be attributed to these organisations over-extending themselves regarding their loans to farmers. Some farmers have been known not to repay their loans on time and in some cases it takes years before they meet their debts, the official said. He went on to say that many farmers default on their repayments partly because of low incomes resulting from low prices for agricultural produce and also due to market glut.

In interviews with the Jordan Times, agricultural officials have said that agriculture in Jordan has been suffering in the absence of a comprehensive policy on agriculture. They stress the need for total revaluation of the agricultural sector and the activities of organisations which extend credit facilities to farmers.

### Price reduction

The JSPME reduced the prices of table eggs in June for one month in a bid to market its huge surplus of eggs. The society's decision to reduce the price of eggs, however, only benefitted middlemen and brokers whereas farmers and consumers were not

affected, Mr. Irteimeh said, adding that the reduction had no long-term effect on reducing the surplus of table eggs. He said that there will be further gluts unless egg production levels drop well below the present level of 550 million eggs per year and if production quotas are not monitored.

The local egg glut has been aggravated because there are no other market outlets due to fierce competition and the high cost of production of Jordanian eggs in comparison with other egg exporters.

According to Mr. Irteimeh, the society has called on the government to reschedule the JSPME's debts of JD 750,000 over a period of three years. The society has also requested a long-term loan of JD 2,000,000 from the government in order to set up grading centres and refrigerated warehouses in order to store the surplus of table eggs, he added.

The society has recently destroyed 2,000 cartons of table eggs which had deteriorated as a result of improper storage, Mr. Irteimeh said.

The society has also called on the government and concerned authorities to tighten licensing regulations for egg farms and to monitor production.

## ARAB BANK LTD., Foreign Exchange Unit

We are pleased to announce to our customers that our Foreign Exchange Unit provides the following services:-

- All Foreign Exchange requirements.
  - Transferring in Foreign Currencies.
  - Selling/Buying Travellers Cheques and Drafts.
  - Selling/Buying Bank Notes.
  - Feeding your accounts in Foreign Currencies
  - All Kinds of Foreign Currency Drawings.
  - Buying F/C settlement of Documentary Credits for Goods Imported to Free Zones.
- All above services are extended by our branches in Jordan.



## Jordan Times

Chairman of the Board of Directors  
**MAHMOUD AL-KAYED**

Responsible Editor and Director General  
**MOHAMMAD AMAD**

Editor-in-Chief  
**GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**

Editorial and advertising offices

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4 Telex: 21097 ALKATTO  
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### Equation here, many may follow

ACCORDING to unofficial accounts of the communique that was expected to be issued after the end of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' talks with King Hassan II of Morocco, the Arab peace plan that was adopted by the Arab summit of 1982 was discussed. King Hassan explained the plan to Peres, the communique was expected to say, and the Israeli premier explained Israel's position. Peres would then report to his government on the outcome of the visit, and the Moroccan king would report to the Arab leaders at an Arab summit conference.

So far, so good. But would there be an Arab summit for King Hassan to report to following his unilateral decision to invite the Israeli prime minister to his country, and especially after Syria broke off all links with Rabat? The answer depends on a multiplicity of factors, not the least among them the results of the surprise talks themselves.

Everything in the Middle East is of course possible. But judging by the way things stand now, the likelihood is that there will be a long period of time before final results are known.

In the meanwhile, nobody can tell what the next political stage will carry for us. And one has to brace for all kinds of possibilities.

King Hassan will have a lot of explaining to do in the aftermath of his dramatic move, and we do not really know how he intends to do his explaining. As to Peres, well, the least that this man would have been able to achieve from his visit to Morocco is to go with a bang before he turns over power to the Likud in three months, and not as some Israelis expected, with a whimper. He stands to gain more than anybody else, whether from achieving for his country the kind of legitimacy Israel seeks in the Arab World and internationally, or from splitting the Arab camp even further between "moderates" and "radicals" and "peace-seekers" and "rejectionists." And above all perhaps, Peres would be able to boast of Israel's image in the international arena as "always ready to talk to Arabs anywhere" even when the Arabs will not even recognise it.

This is the equation that seems to be emerging from the talks of the past three days in Morocco. There may be others of course, but only time can tell of their substance and validity.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

##### Al Ra'i: An act of sabotage

ONE cannot but consider Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II as an act of sabotage that has been planned to undermine current efforts for reestablishing solidarity among Arab states. This Israeli move is clearly designed to destroy any attempt to rebuild Arab ranks and strengthen the Arab stand. The visit places the Arab Nation as a whole face to face with the bitter experience of an Arab country dealing with the enemy, separately, an experience proved to be doomed and a total failure after the Egyptian experiment that led to the achievement of nothing. How can Morocco now achieve anything at all by separate dealings with the common enemy, and when Morocco has no cards to play in the deal nor has it any land occupied by Israel, and therefore nothing to defend? The separate dealing between Egypt and Israel in the past had brought about disaster not only for Egypt but for the whole Arab Nation. The visit by Peres to Morocco is bound to benefit only the Zionist enemy while the Arab countries will find it hard now to try to put together their forces or to rally their ranks anew. Indeed, the visit has placed the Arabs in the face of new crises and new dilemmas.

##### Al Dustour: Israeli stunt

THE political acrobatic moves of the Israeli prime minister these days are meant not to achieve solid steps towards establishing peace but rather as an attempt to put up a good image before the world, and an attempt to gain world support for Israel. The Israeli prime minister realises that the Moroccan monarch does not have great influence on the Palestine question or the Middle East conflict since his country is thousands of kilometres away from the embattled region. Peres undertook this mission while he is about to give up the reign of power in Israel to Shamir, a move which indicates that he is not sincere in trying to achieve peace. If he was sincere, he could have made moves in the direction of peace earlier and could have pledged Israel's desire to grant the Palestinians their rights in their homeland. All past experience and this new Israeli move indicate that the Jewish state does not wish to have peace and all the past, bitter experiences with the enemy indicate that all moves by its leaders are only meant to cause further disarray in Arab ranks and bring about destruction to efforts for achieving solidarity among Arab states.

##### Sawt Al Shaab: Splitting Arab ranks

THE Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco was timed to coincide with current efforts made by King Hussein and other Arab leaders to reestablish Arab solidarity and end differences among Arab countries. The visit is clearly designed to draw another wedge among Arab states and to maintain the disarray in their ranks. If this state of affairs continues the Arabs cannot achieve a just and durable peace and cannot regain land and property lost to the Israeli enemy. The Israelis realise this fact and they always try to impede all efforts aimed at mobilising the forces of the Arab Nation. King Hassan's meeting with Shimon Peres was a separate deal, resulting from the absence of solidarity and unity of Arab ranks; and came as a direct result of the lack of joint action and the lack of will on the part of Arab leaders to undertake a meaningful and joint action to confront common challenges and dangers. This visit is definitely not in favour of the Palestine cause or the national interests of the Arab people.

#### VIEW FROM AMERICA

## Reflections on oil and peace in the Mideast

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO —The OPEC conference of late June on Brioni lake in Yugoslavia failed. And I have been seeing the price of gasoline in my San Francisco neighborhood going down. In the Sharq al-Ausar I read that disputes between Iraq and Iran were key factors in the failure of the Brioni conference.

I read about these far-away events in my newspapers. But then I can see the effects of these dramas right around me. We do indeed live in "one world."

I also read in our local paper that oil prices are going down because the big oil companies have been putting pressure on gasoline dealers to "sell more and more." Yet profits do not seem to be in great danger. The reasons are obvious. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are producing oil at a fast rate.

Immense flows of oil are pouring onto the world market. The companies have to keep the oil moving. And so the consumer pays less, and is happy.

Does Saudi Arabia produce more in order to make more money? No. The real reason is political. My book on Nixon foreign policy is about to appear, and in the chapter on the Middle East, I inserted a final footnote. It was from an American expert on the oil industry and said, simply, that all oil pricing has always been much more political than economic. OPEC therefore is as much... or even more... a political than an economic organisation.

OPEC is largely made up of Muslim countries. It is the most powerful arm of the Arab and Muslim world on the globe. The most pressing challenge to Muslim unity today is the Iraq-Iran war.

Iraq, of course, is damaged by low oil prices. But money is not Iraq's main problem. Iran, of course, is seriously hurt by low oil prices. And lower reserves of foreign currency will have an effect on Iran's war effort.

Lower oil prices also have an effect on the United States. A few months ago, Americans, especially stockholders, were euphoric over the collapse of oil prices. But not so today. The stock market has been going down. And it is being realised that low oil prices mean chaotic prices, and that could have destabilising effects on the economy. And the American economy, in recent weeks, has begun to look sick. So it seems that, after a brief counter-current in May, Saudi Arabia has resumed the oil production war.

Last spring, in the aftermath of

the Bush visit to Saudi Arabia, the Reagan administration, at last, pulled back from its extreme pro-Israeli stance. And there apparently was hope that order would return to world oil markets. The Brioni conference was supposed to be an occasion where the new OPEC agreements would be announced. But that did not happen.

I realise, also from reading my newspapers, that the reason it did not happen was because the Iran-Iraq war has, once again, intensified. Washington officials are always worried, but their worries seem to be a big greater now. They are worried about the fragility of the international monetary system. They are worried about the stability of Mexico which has suffered from low oil prices more than any other oil producing country. They are

worried about the November elections which could threaten Republican control of the American Senate.

It seems to me that there are three critical crisis regions in the Middle East: Iran-Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine. The first is an issue of war; the second is one of the civil war or civil peace; the third is one that involves two peoples claiming the same land. As the summer of 1986 began, the first crisis seemed worse, the second better, and the third even more complicated than before.

A few words on Lebanon. Once again Syria seems to be trying to make peace, and possibly, this time, some progress could be made. Israel hates any peace in Lebanon, and keeps on talking about military action against Syria. But my government seems once again to have realised it is in

the interests of the United States that there be peace in Lebanon, whether Tel Aviv likes it or not.

If progress seems possible in Lebanon, similar progress seems much more difficult in regard to Palestine. But no explosion seems to be pending in the immediate future. As to the war, the danger there appears acute. Wars are always to be feared. And this is no exception. If there should be some sudden change in the situation, then the reverberations would go around the world, right into my neighbourhood.

In my book I noted that one of the differences between revolutionary Iran now and revolutionary Russia in earlier years is that Iran has remained within the world economy. The Russians, by contrast, left it. That is a hopeful fact.



### Sandinista anniversary clouded by growing crisis

By Matthew Campbell  
Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's revolutionary government, which last weekend celebrated its seventh anniversary in power amid a seemingly endless cycle of bloodshed and poverty, is bracing for hard times ahead.

The festivities were overshadowed by widespread expectations of increasing hardship following U.S. congressional approval of \$100 million in new aid to guerrillas battling to topple the Sandinistas who came to power on July 19, 1979.

"We are experiencing the worst moments since the triumph of the Sandinista revolution, a crisis so profound that even supplying food is very difficult," Vice-President Sergio Ramirez said last month.

Foreign diplomats here said the increased aid to the guerrillas commonly called contras, would prolong and intensify a bloody conflict that already has claimed more than 12,000 Nicaraguan lives since 1983.

The economy is plagued by chronic supply and production problems — not all of them war-related — and there is no end in sight to severe shortages that are now a daily reality for most of the country's three million inhabitants.

The government has estimated export earnings for 1986 will fall some \$100 million below last year's level to an all-time low of around \$250 million.

"It is a depressing prospect. It is the people who will be forced to suffer," said an Asian ambassador.

Most observers agreed that support for the Sandinistas had weakened since they won around two-thirds of the vote in general elections in 1984. But despite widespread grumbling, manifestations of serious dissent have been minimal.

Diplomatic analysts said one of the reasons for this was because the left-wing government had skillfully used U.S. hostility to explain the country's economic woes, many of which were the result of faulty economic planning rather than the war.

They said the much-denounced threat of U.S. intervention helped rally opinion in defence of the revolution since Nicaraguans had a deep-seated aversion to U.S. interference in their country stemming from the occupation of Nicaragua by U.S. marines early this century.

"It's something similar to the Dnink spirit," said one European diplomat, referring to the wave of defiant patriotism that swept Britain when its back was to the wall in World War II.

Diplomats expressed the view that far from pressuring the Sandinistas into surrender, the increased U.S. aid to the contras would be used to demand increased sacrifices from the Nicaraguan people.

"It (the aid) won't produce a victory for the contras. It just means thousands more people will be killed or mutilated," one envoy said.

Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) has attracted increasing hostility from Washington since spearheading a popular revolution

that ousted the late U.S.-supported dictator Anastasio Somoza seven years ago.

President Reagan has said the Sandinistas are bent on exporting Marxist revolution in the Western Hemisphere and pose a security threat to the United States. Aid to the contras, Washington argues, is a means of pressuring the Sandinistas into modifying their policies.

But the FSLN responded with angry defiance to approval by the U.S. House of Representatives of Reagan's aid package, vowing to take all steps necessary to defend its revolution.

"We are not going to cower or take flight, even faced with the possibility of U.S. troops intervening directly in our country. We are going to carry on defending our revolution," President Daniel Ortega said.

Tough measures followed, including closure of the only opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, and the expulsion of two senior Roman Catholic clerics accused of siding with the contras.

"Both sides appear to be rushing headlong toward a final showdown," said one Western diplomat.

He described approval of the aid "as a virtual death blow" to peace efforts by the Contadora Group — Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — which has been campaigning for an end to outside involvement in the region.

Nicaragua had signalled its willingness to continue talks on a Contadora peace treaty that would have committed it to a process of internal reconciliation as well as to substantial arms reductions.

Instead, the scene is set for further restrictions on civil liberties by the Sandinistas and a continuing arms build-up to fend off what the government describes as the increased U.S. threat.

"The only thing that can halt a U.S. invasion is for the U.S. to see the capacity we have to defeat it," said Bayardo Arce, one of nine "commandantes" of the Sandinista directorate.

Diplomats said Nicaragua, which in 1984 acquired sophisticated Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter gunships, was currently boosting its fleet of MI-17 transport helicopters.

"They are rotting away," commented one foreign military attaché, who said increased U.S. aid could reverse things only if linked to supervision of rebel activities inside Nicaragua by foreign military advisers.

Sandinista officials say the extra U.S. support, which will provide for U.S. training of the rebels, will not bring a contra victory any closer.

"It (the aid) will cause more suffering, more killing, more destruction, but it is not going to change the balance of the war because the counter-revolutionary forces are already defeated," said Vice-President Ramirez.

Even so, the downing of a Sandinista helicopter in December by guerrillas using a surface-to-air missile was a warning against complacency by the Sandinista army.

### The war of the camps — a truce unlikely to hold

The following article is reprinted from the July 11 issue of *Middle East International*, London.

WITH the tanks given to Amal by Syria (Soviet T-54s) after last year's "battle of the camps" positioned around Sabra/Shatila and Bourj al-Barajneh, Palestinians have been chillingly reminded of the fall of Tel Zaatar camp in 1976. Through the slow stages of the cease-fire proclaimed in mid-June, through the formation of a force-tampoon from the sixth brigade of the Lebanese army, no real end to the latest stage of the Beirut camps has crystallised. By June 25, the army had taken up some of the positions assigned to it, and by the 27th had begun to remove the fortifications. At 10:30 a.m. July 3, two and a half weeks after the cease-fire, the first UNRWA supply trucks were waiting to be checked by the army outside Shatila. Originally announced for the previous day, delivery was twice postponed because of Amal demands that they should take charge of the operation, unloading and re-loading the supplies on their own transport. This was one sign among others that convinced Palestinians that the cease-fire is a mere truce that will last only as long as Amal needs to re-organise. It was not until June 27 that the army began to clear away fortifications, a job now more or less accomplished. But women who ventured out nervously to stock up on June 27 and 28 had their shopping bags searched by militia, and medicines, batteries, coffee and cigarettes removed. Though by now it is clear that the Syrians are putting some real punch into the pacification plan, the ceasefire is still a very fragile thing, and the main causes of conflict are unresolved.

Unlike last year's Damascus agreement, reached through negotiations between the parties in conflict, this year's part of a broader plan for west Beirut, worked out in Damascus by the main Lebanese "opposition" leaders, without any Palestinian representation. This has the disadvantage of reducing the Palestinians to just one among a number of militias whose disarmament is seen by the "opposition" leaders as essential for ending the anarchy in west Beirut, thereby obscuring the Palestinians' special need for self-defence. The Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) has endorsed the new arrangements, which have some advantages over those of last year, notably the complete withdrawal of Amal from the surroundings of the camps, and the placing of Lebanese army units between the antagonists. On the debit side, whereas last year's cease-fire allowed the Palestinians to keep their light and medium arms, the present one rejects the principle of self-defence, even though the anti-Palestinianism among Amal fighters makes disarmament tantamount to suicide. Another weakness in this latest agreement is that it sets no term for normalisation: for evacuating the wounded, opening the camps, releasing detainees, returning the *muhajireen* (those who fled the fighting) to their homes. Even though Palestinians have confidence in the commander of the force-tampoon, they cannot ignore the fact that it is made up from the mainly Shi'ite sixth brigade, which fought along side Amal against the camps last year. Most dubious of all, Amal had still not withdrawn its forces from around the camp two weeks after the cease-fire.

In fact the siege of the camps has continued off and on since last year, particularly around Shatila, which constitutes a strategic point in the struggle for control of west Beirut. Though homes inside the camp were rebuilt, most Palestinians living outside did not dare to return to homes that in most cases had been looted and burnt; of those who did, several have been killed. It was dangerous

to move around inside the camp at night with a light — one woman who did was hit by a sniper. Mini-sieges were imposed in October 1985, in January 1986, and again in March/April. Just before the January siege, homes on the eastern edge of the camp were entered, and their occupants forced to leave at gun-point, without their clothes, money or identity papers. Secondary school students who have to go up Sabra Street to reach their schools have had to run the gauntlet of Amal checkpoints, where they run the risk of being detained, roughed up, or worse. Because of conditions like these, many young men have not gone outside the camp in over a year.

Neither the Lebanese nor the Arab conjuncture are likely to generate pressures to redress the balance. From Damascus the message that Amal is Syria's favoured client among Lebanon's "nationalist progressive forces" has gone out loud and clear. For all their denunciation of "fighting between brothers" and whatever their fears about Amal's ultimate objectives, the rest of the west Beirut leadership cannot roundly condemn such a major member of the anti-Genayef front. The current political stagnation and economic breakdown make the maintenance of this front as necessary as it is difficult. Thus, most of the other leaders have endorsed Amal's pretext for making war on the camps: the claim of a massive return of Arafat fighters with the collusion of Genayef. Most have echoed Amal's slogan of "no return to pre-1982." A year ago, it was the "capitalist" rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan that offered Amal its major justification. Even Hizbollah leaders, who last year were foremost in their criticism of Amal's war against the Palestinians, now echo the accusations of an Arafat-Genayef plot.

How true are the rumours of a massive Arafatist return? Resounding declarations by Arafat's henchmen have furnished Amal leaders with all the proof they need. Yet these are more a symptom of Arafat's blocked options than of reality, propaganda to cover the nakedness of inaction. Individual Arafatists have been spotted here and there (some have been assassinated in the Sidon area), but there is no patch of Lebapese soil, including the camps, where a concentration of Arafatist fighters could be concealed for more than five minutes. The stories that periodically ripple through Beirut — of 600 flats rented for Arafatists in "strategic" locations; of 2,000 fighters waiting in Ashrafieh or Shweifat to swoop on west Beirut — are products of the rumour-machine or wishful thinking. The loyalists have a small base in Ain Helwah, but in Beirut the camps' defenders are young residents, mostly too young to have fought in 1982 — "reserves of reserves," to quote a veteran. In Shatila, local Arafatists were removed from all committees after last year's siege; only the social institutions funded by the PLO were allowed to remain. Not only is the Syrian-backed PNSF in charge, but Syrian *mukhabarat* (secret police) are said to be well informed about who comes and goes. Nevertheless the Syrian/PNSF campaign against Arafat has backfired, combining with Amal attacks to build a reaction of pro-Arafatism. Arafat has been "refloated" among Palestinians in Lebanon, not by anything he has said or done, but by the piling up of evidence that the Damascus-Amal alliance means the end of resistance from South Lebanon, and probably the end of the Beirut camps too.

If not to stem an Arafatist tide, what prompted the siege of May 1979? Throughout last year, clashes had been kept more or less under control by the efforts of the coordination committee formed in June 1985 from representatives of

Amal, Jumblatt's PSP, the PNSF and Syrian observers. Amal attributed the escalation of May 1979 to Palestinian "breakthroughs" at the perimeters of the camps, "Palestinians" to regional developments related to South Lebanon. That a deal to "neutralise" South Lebanon may be under way is suggested by a number of signs, such as the sudden fading of threats of an Israeli attack on Syria. First inspired soon after the Geagea uprising in January, these war rumours intensified in April when Syria was added to America's "terrorist" hit-list. A more substantial sign is the deceleration of resistance in the south. Though the media continue to announce daily operations, sources close to the Lebanese Resistance Movement (LRM) say that if Amal hears of an impending operation it moves to prevent it. The Syrians have been similarly bent on curbing LRM activity in the western Beqaa.

That Lebanese reactions to the second "battle of the camps" have been more muted than last year reflects not only the disarray of the "nationalist progressive forces," and the severity of the economic crisis, but also better planning on Amal's side. There has been no messy overflow of kidnappings and manhunt into west Beirut, no stories of mass executions, no media uproar. Though as heavy, the bombardment of the camps has been less obstructive and continuous. Amal's management of the media has also been more adroit: its communiques have emphasised its own good intentions and willingness to abide by the cease-fires, while the besieged Palestinians have been accused of taking the offensive, and of planning massacres against the Shi'ites. Amal has been helped in this not only by its virtual control of the official radio and TV, but also by the flight of the foreign press in the wake of the U.S. bombing of Libya. The local press has been the target of so much intimidation that not much of its famed frankness remains.

Arab reactions have also been less incisive than last year, when considerable pressure was brought on Syria to end the fighting, reinforcing the negotiating stance of the PNSF. This year, only Algeria and Kuwait took action, leaving the more dramatic role to the Iranian

mission headed by Bisharati. This was given a semblance of success by a lull in the bombardment that lasted until the mission left for Damascus, as well as by a number of conciliatory speeches by Shi'ite leaders; but its only concrete achievement was the evacuation of six wounded people from Bourj. Slackening of Arab concern may be a reaction to the chronic nature of the fighting in Lebanon, and to the unresolved split within the PLO — but it is probably due more to a reluctance to irritate Syria at a time when much effort is being put into producing a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement.

However, precarious the situation inside the camps, Palestinians outside are seeking security inside them. The shelters where around 1,300 families have taken refuge have not been harassed this year — most are in protected areas — but Palestinian homes in quarters under Amal control have been entered, and young men taken away. Ali Dababish was taken from his home in Ard Jallout (near Sabra) on the night of June 23, and his body found the next day on the sand near Khaldah. The week before, an 18-year-old youth, Munzer Said, was "executed" near the Sports City. The list of missing persons had reached 121 by June 29, most of whom were taken from their homes, or at Khaldah checkpoint. Some 20 have been released so far, telling of the deaths of 15 others, eight of them after the cease-fire. Among those executed was a transport contractor who used to transport building materials into Shatila. A young man, slightly simple-minded, who works in a cafe in Sabra was shot in the legs by Amal militia simply for being Palestinian.

The closing of militia offices in west Beirut is widely seen here as more for public relations than for real. All Amal offices around the camps are supposed to be closed, according to the Damascus agreement, though an exception has been made for one close to the entry to Shatila, supposedly de-militarised. However, people who know the area say that, in many cases, Amal are putting temporary occupants into their offices, and since the whole of the southern suburbs is an area of Shi'ite predominance, many of the militia live there, and can be called back into action in hours.

#### Hinweise für Deutsche zur Wahl zum

#### Deutschen Bundestag

Am 25. Januar 1987 findet die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag statt.

Deutsche, die außerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschließlich des Landes Berlin leben und dort keine Wohnung mehr innehaben, können bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen, wenn sie

- in den Gebieten der übrigen Mitgliedstaaten des Europarates leben oder,
- in anderen Gebieten leben, sofern seit dem Fortzug aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und bis zum Wahltag nicht mehr als zehn Jahre verstrichen sind,
- und vor ihrem Fortzug mindestens drei Monate ununterbrochen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschließlich des Landes Berlin gewohnt oder sich sonst gewöhnlich aufgehalten haben;
2. In ein Wahlverzeichnis in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen; er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 04. Januar 1987 oder später bei der zuständigen Gemeindebehörde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (18 Abs. 1 der Bundeswahlordnung).

Antragsvordrucke (Formblätter) sowie informierende Merkblätter können

- bei den diplomatischen und berufskonsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, beim Bundeswahlleiter, Postfach 55-28, D-5200, Wiesbaden, oder
- beim Oberstadtdirektor der Stadt Bonn, Stadthaus, Berliner Platz, 2, D-5300 Bonn 1, angefordert werden.

Weitere Auekünfte erteilen die Botschaften und berufskonsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.



## China's second 'Great Wall' is green

By Chen Gengtao

The famous Great Wall, built of bricks, was built to preserve China from invasion by Mongol warriors. A new wall, this time a shelterbelt constructed of trees, grass and shrubs, is being built to repulse the invading desert.

PEKING, China — Persistent invasions by northern nomads prompted ancient kingdoms in China to build the Great Wall. Today a new wall, a shelterbelt of trees, shrubs and grass, is being assembled to keep out even more threatening invaders — the desert sands.

One of the seven wonders of the world and the nation's number one tourist attraction, the Great Wall failed to repulse the Mongol tribes which descended upon China in the 3rd century B.C. Two thousand years later the "green wall" may be more successful in repelling the threat to the soil posed by some of the world's most hostile natural conditions. Chinese agronomists estimate that its already produces a net economic benefit of \$630 million a year.

Even the streets of Peking have benefited. Notes Peking's mayor Huang Chao: "The dust storms that used to plague the capital in spring and winter have been virtually brought under control." The storms, originating in Inner Mongolia, have been subdued by shelter forests on the capital's northern outskirts and beyond.

With vast areas of desert, northern China is plagued by sandstorms which eat into eight

million hectares of farmland and pasture. Unchecked soil erosion has dyed China's second longest river, the Huang Ho, the ochre colour which gives it its English name "Yellow River."

Some 7,000 kilometres in length, the new green wall is an immense project encompassing one quarter of China's land mass. Winding its way across northern China from Heilongjiang province in the northeast to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the northwest, the shelterbelt was begun in 1978. During the first phase, completed in 1985, more than six million hectares of barren land have been planted.

"It is extremely difficult to grow vegetation in most of the project area because precipitation averages below 400 mm a year," says Wang Zhibing, forestry engineer at the Shelterbelt Bureau in Yinchuan, in the middle section of the new wall. Wang points to the success of the first phase, measured by the fact that "we have not only surpassed our plans, but achieved a 51 per cent tree survival rate."

In recent years, according to Wang, local peasant households have played an increasingly important role. A new government policy has

encouraged peasants to contract to plant trees — something which many afforestation programmes have tried and failed at.

Peasants are often, and understandably, reluctant to engage in labour-intensive tree planting which takes many years to pay off. The Chinese have provided an attractive incentive by stipulating that "he who plants owns the trees and has the right to bequeath them to his children."

Over the past two years this policy has triggered an unprecedented nation-wide afforestation drive. Millions of peasants have surged into treeless areas, planted them, and used considerable ingenuity to make the seedlings survive and grow.

Special emphasis was laid on planting bushes and grass as well as trees. "The primary goal of constructing the green wall is not for timber, but for ecological improvement," explains Jiang Ru, assistant researcher at the Botanical Institute of the Chinese Academy of Natural Sciences. "Bushes are particularly hardy, more drought-resistant than trees and grass, and are therefore the best kind of plant for arid areas like Inner Mongolia."

According to Chen Guangwu, deputy director of the Shelterbelt Bureau, "one-third of the regions covered by the project have found their sub-climate and environment have changed for the better." Harvests have improved as a result; one survey showed that farmland protected by the shelter system, crop yield is up by



Planting trees on China's barren mountains (Photo by Earthscan)

one fifth. This is mainly due to a 30 per cent decrease in wind speed leading to a decline in evaporation, and a resultant quadrupling of the soil moisture content.

Seemingly inexorably, the Tengger and Mu Us deserts in north-central China used to roll southward and force residents to make way. Local people are now beginning to wrestle back farmland and pastures. On the southern periphery of the Mu Us, in Shaanxi prefecture, people have stabilised two thirds of the formerly shifting sand dunes by

planting grass. Tree coverage has increased from nearly zero in 1950 to 20 per cent.

Plans for Phase Two (1986-90) call for greening another six million hectares of desolate land, to bring tree coverage over the entire area up from zero to 7.5 per cent.

It took more than 1,000 years to build the Great Wall, and the green wall is no less arduous a task. Both will have been laboriously constructed by the hands of millions of peasants who know that the desert invader must be halted if the environment, and their livelihood, is to be saved — Earthscan feature.

Randa Habib's Corner

### Energetic waste

THE idea behind summer time is basically to save energy. Offices which close at 6 p.m. do not need to be lit, the same goes for homes which put their lights on later and for shops and restaurants too.

One would imagine then that lighting streets would automatically be delayed in accordance with the new time. But this is not so. At 6.30 p.m., while the sun is still high in the sky, if you look at streetlights, you will find them all switched on. In fact you will have to look quite hard to notice that they are on because, at that time, the daylight is still strong. And don't think that that is pure coincidence and that by mistake only one street was lit while the others were not. I have been observing this for quite a while and all the streets I went through were lit while the sun was still shining.

In fact it is not necessary to light the streets before 8 p.m. these days and only when we do can we talk about saving energy.

It is a pity that decisions taken by the government after, one would assume, a good study in order to limit expenditure are in fact improperly carried out. It should not be difficult to decide to put the lights on at sunset and save at least two hours of energy in all the streets of the city.

It only takes some organisation and common sense.

### Kuwait leads diplomatic moves

(Continued from page 1)

Kuwait's Al Seyyassan daily appeared to back King Hassan, "if Peres carried with him something positive."

It described King Hassan as "an ardent Arab nationalist and experienced statesman."

It chided Arab governments who broke with Egypt, noting: "The Moroccan monarch's calculations are certainly accurate, and need to be supported by the Arabs so as not to miss any opportunity, as they did when they reacted in extreme fashion to Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem."

Kuwait's Al Qabas and Al Watan dailies recalled that the Peres-Hassan talks coincided with the 34th anniversary of the July 23 revolution in Egypt "which sought to put an end to the imperialist domination of the Arab World."

"The Peres visit will only result in perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and losing Arab rights, as it comes at a time when the Arab World is in a state of fragmentation and Israel enjoys maximum strength," Al Qabas said.

The daily Al Rai Al Aam warned editorially that the Peres

trip to Morocco "could herald a new era of Arab dissensions and deep feuds." The paper raised fears that the visit could entrench the "Israeli stance based on ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"Urging Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi to renew his contacts for convening an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a collective decision on the Peres visit, Al Wahda of Abu Dhabi said: "This visit has confused the Arab capitals and caused major embarrassment to the Arab countries and the PLO, who are now called upon to take a new stance towards Morocco."

The Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper asked on behalf of the Arab people "how can Hassan receive Peres when he is the chairman of the Arab summit, the Islamic congress and head of the committee for the salvation of the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa in Jerusalem."

"Morocco's reception of the Israeli leader contradicts the common Arab cause and consensus," it said.

Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej expressed scepticism about any positive outcome from the talks.

## Bahraini information minister leaves after talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Minister of Information Tareq Al Mu'ayyad wound up a three-day visit to Jordan and left for home on Wednesday. In a pre-departure statement, he said he was deeply pleased with the positive results of the visit and his talks with Jordanian government officials.

Mr. Mu'ayyad voiced his gratitude for His Majesty King

Hussein's instructions to him and Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib to pursue joint information efforts for serving the people of both countries.

Earlier Mr. Mu'ayyad and Mr. Khatib held a final session of talks on means of promoting bilateral cooperation in information-related affairs. They

discussed exchanges of radio and television news and programmes and expertise in other information fields. In a television interview Tuesday evening the Bahraini minister said his country is in need of Jordan's expertise in the fields of radio, television, publication and the press and said that Bahraini officials would be visiting Jordan to gain this expertise.



Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib (left) bids farewell to his Bahraini counterpart Tareq Al Mu'ayyad upon the latter's departure from Amman on Wednesday after a three-day visit (Petra photo)

## Fateh condemns Hassan-Peres meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Liberation Organisation (PLO) said it "rejected and condemned" the secret talks between King Hassan and Mr. Peres.

In a statement published in Tunis by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, the Fateh Central Committee said the meeting in Morocco was "a dangerous step... because it creates divisive factors in Arab ranks. The PLO declares its rejection and condemnation of this event."

The committee reaffirmed "the contents of Arab summit resolutions, that is to say that a complete and equitable solution of the Palestinian cause lies in the holding of an international conference under U.N. auspices with the participation of the PLO and Security Council members."

The statement, issued after a late-night session of the Central Committee to examine the implications of the meeting between King Hassan and Mr. Peres, also called for the

convening of an urgent Arab summit.

Two attempts by King Hassan to organise such a summit failed this year because members of the Arab League could not agree on an agenda.

The statement said that at a time when Israel was launching raids on Palestinian camps, the official Moroccan welcome given Mr. Peres "constitutes a violation of Arab and Islamic summit resolutions which have frequently reaffirmed their refusal of relations with Israel."

In Damascus, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash, met Victor Patovalock, deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, to discuss "the dangerous repercussions" of the Hassan-Peres meeting and "agreed on the need to confront its consequences," an official announcement said.

South Yemen on Wednesday

joined other Arab countries in condemning the talks of King Hassan with Mr. Peres.

"This step by the Moroccan administration is an expression of its involvement in the imperialist and 'Zionist' plans aimed at eradicating the Palestinian issue of its legitimate rights," said an official of the Foreign Ministry.

The official said the Moroccan move was a violation of pan-Arab resolutions.

Pakistan deplored the Hassan-Peres meeting and called it damaging to Mideast peace prospects, the official APP news agency said.

Disunity in the ranks of Arab and Muslim countries damages the prospects of an early settlement of the Palestinian problem," a spokesman for Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said in New York, APP reported. "Pakistan cannot but deplore such a development," the spokesman added.

FOR SALE

For sale, because of departure, V.W. 1303, 1974 - Germany. DUTY PAID, very good condition.

Tel: 816986 Mr. Poulain After 18:00

## THE HIGH YIELD SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Highly competitive interest rates fixed monthly

Available in Sterling, US Dollars, Deutsche Marks and Swiss Francs

No minimum deposit requirement

Withdrawals subject to 28 days notice

Deposits accepted at any time

Main Office Amman  
King Hussein Street  
P.O. Box 444, Amman  
Tel. 638175/6636175-67  
Tlx. 21253

Jebel Hussein Branch  
Khaled Bin Walid St.  
Jebel Hussein  
P.O. Box 922376-Amman  
Tel. 660471/2/3. 667651/2

Al-Wehdat Branch  
Madaba Street  
P.O. Box 520301  
Al-Wehdat, Amman  
Tel. 770810, 770130

Abdalli Branch  
Abdali  
P.O. Box 925259  
Abdalli-Amman  
Tel. 662239

The British Bank of the Middle East

البنك البريطاني للشرق الأوسط

هولندا من اجل



# U.S. advances, but Canada is upset in Federation Cup

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — After four days of emotional reunions and one match of overwhelming tennis, Martina Navratilova came out flat Wednesday, struggling to beat a Spanish teen-ager in the second round of the Federation Cup, where fourth-seeded Canada was eliminated by Austria.

Navratilova lost her service and trailed 3-2 in the first set against 14-year-old Arantxa Sanchez, before pulling her game together for a 6-3, 6-0 victory that moved the United States into the third round of the national-team, single-elimination tournament.

The cheers from the crowd for Navratilova were as loud as after her first-round victory over China's Xinyi Li on Tuesday, her first appearance in Czechoslovakia since her defection 11 years ago. She again blew kisses to the fans and signed some autographs after the match.

Her tennis, however, was far from the overwhelming display she put on against China.

"I was having a hard time getting started," Navratilova said. "I was nervous. I had trouble getting out of bed, and it didn't get much better from there."

Chris Evert Lloyd, her left knee in an elastic brace to help ease the pain of tendonitis, won much more easily against Spain's Maria Llorca, 6-1, 6-0.

The United States plays Friday in the quarterfinals against Italy, which eliminated Yugoslavia.

Hana Mandlikova and Helena

Sukova won singles matches for second-seeded Czechoslovakia, moving one step closer to a championship meeting with the top-seeded Americans on Sunday. The Czechoslovaks play Thursday against Australia, which eliminated Denmark 2-1.

Steffi Graf of third-seeded West Germany, Manuela and Katerina Maleeva of fifth-seeded Bulgaria, Gabriela Sabatini of seventh-seeded Argentina and Anna Maria Cecchini and Raffaella Reggi of eighth-seeded Italy also won in the second round. But upsets hit other top-ranked players and waisted another seeded team out of the competition.

West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch was beaten by Brazil's Nijge Dias 6-2, 6-4, before Graf beat Patricia Medrado 6-0, 6-2, sending that best-of-three series to a decisive doubles match. There, Graf and Bettina Bunge teamed to defeat Dias and Medrado 6-2, 6-1, to reach the third round.

Canada got no such chance against Austria. The Canadians dropped both singles matches — Helen Kolesi to Judith Poelzl 6-2,

6-3, and Carling Bassett, no. 13 in the world, to Petra Huber 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In another upset, South Korea's Jeong-Soon Lee, ranked 322nd in the world, beat 58th-ranked Mercedes Paz of Brazil 7-6, 6-2, before Sabatini beat Soo-Ok Kim 7-5, 6-2 and teamed with Paz for a 7-5, 6-0 victory over Lee and Jun-Re Park 7-5, 6-0, to gain a third-round spot.

Manuela Maleeva defeated France's Catherine Tanvier 6-0, 6-2, to clinch the victory for Bulgaria. Her younger sister, Katerina, beat Nathalie Tausiat 7-6, 7-6.

Cecchini defeated Karmeo Skulj of Yugoslavia 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, and Reggi beat Sabrina Golea 6-4, 7-5.

Navratilova's early play Wednesday was full of unforced errors, with groundstrokes sailing far past the lines.

She was in the middle of a rare service loss in the fourth game of the first set against Sanchez when a fan yelled out in Czechoslovak. "Throw yourself into it."

It took two more games before Navratilova got rolling, this time accompanied by rhythmic clapping usually reserved by Czechoslovaks for their national teams.

As she gathered up her rackets, people in the front rows thrust papers and books at Navratilova to sign and several children ran onto the court for autographs.

## Diminished Commonwealth Games open today in Edinburgh

EDINBURGH (R) — The Commonwealth Games, billed as the "Friendly Games" by the organisers, open in the Scottish capital Thursday, boycotted by 26 of the original 58 teams in protest against Britain's policy on South Africa.

Five other teams scheduled to participate are staying away without giving a reason.

But Wednesday sports minister Otto Jelinek of Canada confirmed his country would take part.

Jelinek's postponement of a news conference Tuesday night had led to rumours that Canada might join the mass boycott. Earlier Wednesday Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad sent a message to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney saying all Commonwealth members should join the boycott.

"It will not look good if people think that colour affects our thinking in the Commonwealth," the Malaysian leader said.

Despite the mass walkout, plans are well under way to stage the Games with the participation of only 27 territories, the lowest number since 1954 when 24 teams contested the event.

At that time, however, the Commonwealth numbered far less than the present grouping of states formerly making up the British empire.

## Moses, Aouita triumph in Paris athletics meet

By Derek Parr  
Reuters

PARIS — Majestic Edwin Moses reeled off his 113th straight victory in the 400 metres hurdles and Said Aouita made a winning return from injury in the Paris International Athletics Meeting Tuesday.

Double Olympic champion Moses subdued the challenge of Senegal's Amadou Dia Ba and won in the year's fastest time of 47.66 seconds to extend a record stretching back to August, 1977, the date of his last defeat.

The peerless American strode clear with his customary unhurried power, bounding home with nearly half a second to spare ahead of Dia Ba.

Aouita, Morocco's Olympic 5,000 metres champion, celebrated his track return after gashing his ankle in an Oslo 10,000 metres on July 5 with an exciting win in the 3,000 metres. But he had to fight hard to contain the challenge of American Terry Brahms on a fiercely-contested final lap.

Hopes of a world record to add to his 1,500 and 5,000 marks died early but Aouita was delighted with his race. "I felt extraordinary. I wasn't tired. When I saw the time at 4:07 I knew the record was out," he said. His winning time of 7:42.32 was way outside the 7:52.1 mark set by Kenyan Henry Rono in 1978.

"I didn't think of aiming for the impossible. I went out to win and I didn't take any risks," Aouita

added.

The Moroccan said he had been jogging twice since he sustained the ankle injury but felt on ill effects Tuesday. "Physically I felt nothing. That's the good thing," he said.

Moses was more than half a second faster than last weekend in Birmingham, England, where, he said Tuesday, hay fever had slowed him down. He was happy with his fitness this time.

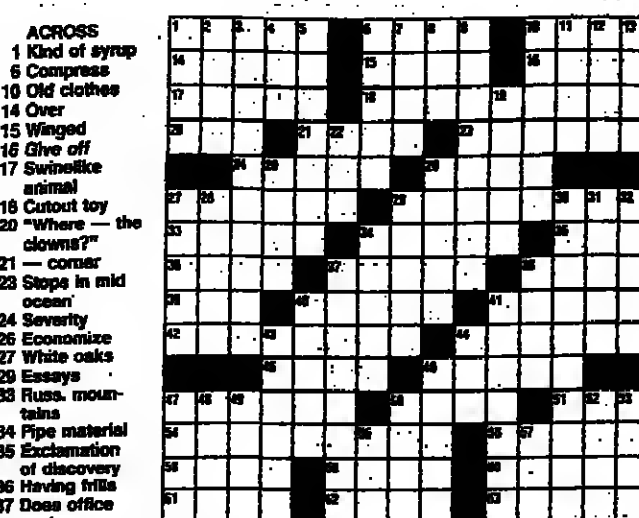
"I feel good. I wasn't even tired. It was a good race for me. If I press it out I can run a much better time. It feels good to be back in the number nine position as regards time. I knew I was coming round," he said.

American Calvin Smith, 100 metres world record holder, was also happy with a smooth victory in the 200 metres, the distance at which he won the world championship crown in Helsinki in 1983.

Smith purred through fluently to win in a Jean Bouin Stadium record of 20.29, a comfortable 0.41 seconds clear of second-placed Desai Williams of Canada. "I was very pleased with my performance. Things have started to fall into place again after I injured a hamstring at the (U.S. National) TAC meet in June. It's my fastest time this year," he said.

Marica Puica, Romania's 1984 Olympic 3,000 metres champion, failed for the second time in a week to capture the one mile record of American Mary Decker Slaney.

## THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt



ACROSS  
1 Kind of syrup  
6 Compress  
10 Old clothes  
14 Over  
15 Winged  
16 Give off  
17 Swiftness  
18 Cut out  
20 "Where the clown?"  
21 — corner  
23 Slope in mid  
24 Severity  
25 Economize  
27 White oaks  
28 Essays  
33 Run, mountain  
34 Pipe material  
35 Exclamation of discovery  
36 Having fits  
37 Does office work  
38 Eject  
39 Wapiti  
40 Ocean phenomena  
41 Scent  
42 Answers  
43 Not at home  
44 Ice pinnacle  
47 — island, NY  
51 Fruit of the rose  
54 Partner of a sort  
56 Muse of poetry  
58 Ready for business  
59 Downcast site  
60 Proverbial  
61 Subject  
62 Bambi's  
63 Cubic meter

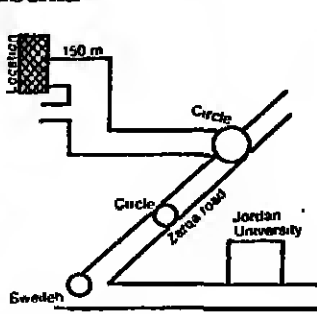
DOWN  
1 — hair  
2 Thickening agent  
3 Cheaper books  
4 42  
5 Causes to see red  
6 Come to a point  
7 Author Pagan  
8 Chart  
9 Cardinals  
10 Get out of back  
11 Biblical prophet of a sort  
12 Gold  
13 Mace's capital  
19 Stream  
22 Apr. and Feb.  
25 In a poor way  
26 Eye ailment  
27 Straightedge  
28 Pope's veil  
29 Kingdom of Burgundy  
30 Here and bounds  
31 Pronoun  
32 Cut  
34 Fowl  
37 Backed with money  
38 Antidote  
40 Tail building  
41 Victory and Kaw  
43 Obvious  
44 Gentle or Big  
45 Extra  
47 Blamish  
48 Zenith  
49 50 V  
51 Victory and Kaw  
52 Roman road  
53 Pretense  
54 Gentle or Big  
55 Papua port  
57 Bashi

### SUPER DELUXE FLATS FOR RENT

Furnished or Unfurnished  
In Jubeiha

Six flats, each of 230 sq.m., with 3 bedrooms, large kitchen, living room and salons. Provided with video intercom, central antenna, water reservoir with pump, and individual central heating. There is a lift and a gate-man.

For details call 841565, 845376



The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School  
Take away is available  
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight  
Tel. 638968

### CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmuk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbeque for lunch and dinner FRIDAY

Tel: 818214  
Come and taste our specialties  
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m. 6:30 - Midnight

### CHINESE RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

Authentic Chinese food  
Friendly service  
Convenient location  
Also take-away service  
Open daily: Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight  
Location: Near 3rd Circle, opposite to Adhah Hospital  
Tel: 641093

### CHINA RESTAURANT

NEXT TO GRINDLAYS BANK  
Take away service available  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00  
AQABA  
Tel: 03-314415

### 慕堂餐廳 MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant

The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.  
Fully Airconditioned  
Take away available  
Open daily 12:00 - 1:30 18:00 - 23:30  
Wadi Sagra Road - near Traffic Bridge  
Amman, Jordan  
Tel: 661922

### CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service  
Agents all over the world  
Tel: 664090 Tel: 22265 BERSICO JO  
Cable: WASHALBOS  
P.O. Box 10947  
AMMAN JORDAN

### FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ibrahim Mohammad	Raad Mounir	Owner	Mahmoud	56
2- Saleem Sulman A. Jraiban	Kbaishan	Owner	Sulman	54.5
3- A. El Sattar Matar	W. Sali	Owner	A. Jabir	54.5
4- Thami Hozza El Hadeed	Radih	Owner	Sahar Malik	54.5
5- Badr Haran El Bakheet	R. Falestine	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5
6- Mashhour Faisal A. Jneib	Mahmoun	Owner	Thameen	53
7- Murad Ahmad Shawky	Ameen	Owner	A. Amarah	53
8- Oudh Htairis	M. Falez	Owner	Salm	51.5
9- Mohammad Sulman	Bashaier	Owner	Yousef	51.5
10- Yousef Khalil	Jawal	Owner	Mwatat	50
11- Nafel Salim El Kaisy	Assal	Owner	Rashed	50
12- Inab Mohammad	Fadwah	Owner	Dalafiah	48.5
13- A. El Latif Abdulah	S.A. El Salam	Owner	Mostafa	48.5
14- Mohammad Maesh	El Ahmady	Owner		50
15- Khalaf Yousef				

### SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad Mitik	Mansour	Owner	Sallallah	56
2- Ali Mohammad Ahmad	Frajih	Owner		54.5
3- Mashhour F. A. Jneib	N. El Salt	Owner		53.5
4- Ismail Saleem	Nathab	Owner	A. Jabir	53
5- Nefir El Hmoud	Ghobar	Owner	Mahmoud	53
6- Bahjar Fancous	Feirouz	Owner	Moussa	51.5
7- Fraid Mitik	Saad Ramy	Owner	A. Amarah	50
8- A. El Sattar Matar	Saif Saad	Owner	Mwatat	50
9- Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Mostafa	50
10- Samy Haddadin	Saiek	Owner	Rashed	50
11- Kandour & Fakhoury	Manila	Owner	Paul	48.5
12- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Salwa	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
13- Sali El Din El Jil	B. Rayah	Owner	Yousef	48.5
14- Ghailb Haddadin	Birt Elizz	Owner	George	48.5
15- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Izzah	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5

### THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fraid Mitik	Azizh	Owner	George	56.5
2- Nafel Salim El Kaisy	Bahr	Owner	Mwatat	56
3- Nafel Salim El Kaisy	Sabat	Owner	A. Amarah	48.5
4- Dawesh El Bakheet	Mughidah	Owner	Rashed	54.5
5- Nawwal M. El Falez	Farah	Owner	Mahmoud	53.5
6- Mansour El Matar	Makadeer	Owner	A. Jabir	50
7- Mishary El Bakheet	Sahr	Owner		50
8- Abdullah El Jamaany	J. Dady	Owner		50
9- Ziad Abboud Nafie	Anan	Owner	Yousef	45.5

### FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mamdouh El Hadeed	Khatif	Owner	A. Jabir	53
2- Samy Haddadin	Mwatat	Owner		53
3- Samy Haddadin	Sahim	Owner	George	50
4- Nefir El Hmoud	Sarab	Owner	Sulman	50
5- Nefir El Hmoud	Aghadeer	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
6- Nefir El Hmoud	Um El Rass	Owner		48.5
7- Nefir El Hmoud	Sahara	Owner	Yousef	48.5
8- Ghailb Haddadin	Ion El Asl	Owner		50
9- Ghailb Haddadin	El Yamamih	Owner	Yousef	48.5

### FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Hany Kamal Bisharat	El Shaily	Owner	Rashed	60
2- Ghailb Haddadin	H. El Nasir	Owner	Yousef	50
3- Nefir El Hmoud	Sahr	Owner	Mahmoud	55
4- Nefir El Hmoud	Khalil	Owner		51.5
5- Nefir El Hmoud	Dinar	Owner		50
6- Kandour & Fakhoury	Koban	Owner	Paul	50
7- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maseen	Owner	Mostafa	56
8- Samy Haddadin	Wahed	Owner	George	50
9- Samy Haddadin	Makboul	Owner		50

### VILLA OR FLAT WANTED

English company requires a villa or flat with at least 5 bedrooms and two bathrooms, independent central heating and private telephone. Rental period at least one year. The location to be between 3rd and 8th Circles or Shmeisani.

Please reply with location map and rent required to Kirk, P.O. Box 922400, Amman.

### EXPECTED SOON

The opening of  
**ALFREDO RESTAURANT**  
in Mecca Street - Amman

Come and enjoy our delicious Italian dishes and fresh spaghetti  
Specially cooked for you by ALFREDO RESTAURANT

### ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN CONTRACTS M2/6/86 OF ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTE WATER PROJECTS

- Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the Islamic Development Bank and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General, First and Second Class Water and Sewerage upper divisions to submit their offers for the supply and installation of about 46.0 Km. of sewerage lines ranging in diameter from 150 to 400 mm in Jabal Faisal Sewerage System & Wadi Al Hajar Trunkline.
- A prebid conference will be held on Tuesday 05/08/1986 at 0900 at Water Authority main office in Amman.
- On or before 05/08/1986 foreign contractors or joint venture shall submit in hand or by mail all necessary information about the firm or the joint venture, this information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit bids.
- Bids are due not later than 1200 noon Jordan local time on Saturday 23/08/1986, and should be delivered to the Water Authority main office in Amman.
- Copies of the tender documents are available at: WATER AUTHORITY, Nablus Street, Jabal Al Hussein  
P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan  
Tel: 666111 TLX: 22439 WAJ JO.  
The cost of each set of the tender documents is JD 250 non-refundable.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani  
President  
Water Authority

### ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN CONTRACT 56/86 MD4 MADABA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS

The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member states of the European Communities, Switzerland, Austria, Japan, or the United States of America and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been qualified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General and First Class Water and Sewerage Upper Division and General and First Class Roads or Buildings Contractors (Upper division) to submit bids for Madaba MD4 contract which consists of the supply and installation of 25 Km. of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 mm to 500 mm in the Hanina area.

All commodities imported for this project shall also have their origin and source in the eligible countries shown above.

On 05/08/1986 or before, contractors or joint venture are asked to submit data on their firms, which will be used for the purposes of prequalification.

A prebid conference will be held on 05/08/1986 at the Water Authority main office in Amman, at which time the site visit will be arranged.

Bids are due not later than 1200, hours Jordan local time, on Saturday 23/08/1986.

Bid documents are available at the cost of JD 100, non-refundable from the Tender Department at the Water Authority main office in Amman.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani  
President  
Water Authority

Cinema  
**CONCORD**  
Tel: 677420

**BREWSTER'S MILLIONS**

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema  
**RAINBOW**  
Tel: 625153

**SCREEN FOR HELP**

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema  
**OPERA**  
Tel: 675373

**MY TUTOR**

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cine Theatre  
**Philadelphia**  
Tel: 634144, 634149

**WHITE NIGHTS**

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**  
Tel: 622198

**CUT AND RUN**

Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15









## Andrew marries Sarah with glittering pageantry

LONDON (R) — Prince Andrew married his childhood friend Sarah Ferguson Wednesday with glittering pageantry — and a mischievous sideways grin from the bride as she vowed to "obey."

The sun pierced heavy grey skies as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, pronounced them man and wife under the great roof of 11th century Westminster Abbey before 1,800 dignitaries, old friends and the entire royal family.

Outside tens of thousands of well-wishers cheered the sailor prince and his commoner bride as they rode to church in a golden procession of coaches.

Sarah, once an office secretary, became at once Her Royal Highness the Princess Andrew, Duchess of York — the last title a surprise wedding gift from Queen Elizabeth when she created her second son Duke of York two hours before the wedding.

Britain's most spectacular royal occasion since Prince Charles, heir to the throne, married Diana Spencer five years ago sprang to life as Sarah stepped from her horse-drawn windowed coach to reveal a dramatically-flowing Edwardian gown.

A stunning 17 foot (five metre) train flowed behind her as she walked up the blue-carpeted aisle to the altar, watched by a television audience worldwide estimated at over 350 million.

At the altar she and Andrew exchanged the simple vows of Christian marriage in clear,

confident voices.

Sarah, who had opted for the traditional service incorporating the bride's pledge to obey, unlike her new sister-in-law Diana in 1981, turned cheekily to Andrew and smiled through her veil as she spoke the word.

But her worst nightmare almost came true.

She had said she would be up late Tuesday night rehearsing Andrew's names — Diana got Charles' out of sequence — but just a hint of a stutter Wednesday over one name suggested she did not stay up long enough.

U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, in pale green silk, headed a list of distinguished guests from abroad who included the Crown Princes of Spain and Japan and many junior members of Europe's royal families, both reigning and exiled.

But many were personal friends of the couple, including actor Michael Caine, Scottish comedian Billy Connolly and rock star Elton John, resplendent in pink dark glasses.

Shipmates of the prince, a naval helicopter pilot and veteran of the 1982 Falklands War with Argentina, sat among the royalty and formed a guard of honour outside the abbey.

Inside, the warmly welcomed guests included Andrew's new

stepfather-in-law, Argentine polo player Hector Barrantes, who sat with Sarah's mother close to the British royal family.

Britain and Argentina are still technically in a state of war, but there was no note of rancour in the abbey Wednesday.

Sarah's flaming auburn hair was crowned with a cluster of English flowers — lily of the valley, gardenias, cream roses and individual cream lily petals.

The newlyweds rode back to Buckingham Palace together in an open Landau, Sarah's veil lifted as they chatted merrily and waved to the crowds.

One well-wisher threw handfuls of rice into their carriage which scattered over Sarah's lap.

A tide of tens of thousands of people flooded onto the broad mall to follow the royal carriages to Buckingham Palace and cheer the couple at their traditional appearance on the balcony.

Police estimated that up to one million people, British and foreigners, had poured into London for the big event.

They lined the procession route 20 deep in places. Many donned clothes in the red, white and blue of the British flag — several painted their faces in the colours.

Mingling with the crowd were armed detectives, forming part of one of the biggest security operations in London's history.

About 2,000 police and 1,600

## Study says SDI would cost \$700b

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Star Wars anti-missile defence system would cost between \$670 billion and \$770 billion to deploy and operate for 10 years, a new study concludes.

The study, prepared by two Washington-based defence researchers, is believed the first to attempt a comprehensive analysis of the cost of what President Ronald Reagan calls his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — an effort to develop lasers and other exotic weapons that could automatically shoot down nuclear missiles fired at the United States or its allies.

Pentagon officials have refused to offer any such estimate, saying they are not far enough along with their Star Wars research to make any judgements on cost or even whether such a system can be

built.

The authors of the study, Barry M. Blechman and Victor A. Ugoiff, counter the United States cannot afford "to explore defensive technologies in an abstract context," particularly when U.S. budget priorities are already being affected by the president's emphasis on Star Wars research.

"The United States clearly could afford to deploy a strategic defence system, if it chose to do so," the authors wrote. "The most expensive notional system (examined) would entail incremental annual expenditures on the order of \$44 billion during its 10 most demanding years."

"In other terms, it would represent a commitment of roughly 1 per cent of the nation's

resources for this single purpose for a sustained period of time. Still, the pertinent question is not whether the country could afford strategic defence theoretically; it is what the nation would have to give up to do so."

The study was prepared with a grant from the Carnegie Corp. for the Foreign Policy Institute of the Johns Hopkins University. The two men met Tuesday with Pentagon correspondents to discuss their findings.

Blechman is a fellow of the Foreign Policy Institute and the president of Defence Forecasts Inc., a private consulting firm. Ugoiff is the deputy director of the Strategy, Forces and Resources Division of the Institute for Defence Analyses, a federally funded contract research centre.

## 'Pentagon will not scrap ASAT'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department will continue to seek the right to develop a killer-satellite rocket despite congressional criticism of the programme, the Pentagon's chief spokesman has said.

Spokesman Robert Sims also said the Pentagon has no interest in scrapping the current anti-satellite, or ASAT, rocket in favour of new technologies being investigated as part of the Star Wars initiative because the United States needs an anti-satellite capability as soon as possible.

Congress last year forced a halt to Pentagon testing of the ASAT rocket against targets in space, although it did not rescind all research funds for the programme. Critics in the House of Representatives argued that the weapon should not be tested when there is still a prospect of negotiating an arms control agreement that might ban such space weaponry.

The ban expires on Sept. 30 and Mr. Sims said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan's administration is gearing up to fight any extension of testing limits. "If the Democratic-controlled House should once again try to impose a testing ban for the next fiscal year, the spokesman said the administration believes the Republican-controlled Senate will block it."

Sims' comments followed a Washington Post newspaper story quoting unidentified sources as saying any extension of the test ban would lead to the scrapping of the ASAT programme. While acknowledging "we can't do anything that Congress doesn't authorise," Mr. Sims called the story "essentially baseless."

Indeed, he hinted the Pentagon might stretch out the programme further to keep it alive.

## Canada denies bail for accused Sikh plotters

TORONTO (R) — An Ontario supreme court judge has denied bail to three Sikhs charged with conspiring to kidnap relatives of an Indian member of parliament and blow up government buildings in New Delhi.

Justice Joseph O'Brien refused Tuesday to overturn a detention order imposed by a provincial court judge in Hamilton earlier this month.

O'Brien agreed with the lower court that the accused, who want India's Punjab province to become an independent Sikh state, felt bound by religious and political duties that outweighed the law of man.

"He added: 'The Sikhs may well have a legitimate complaint against the Indian government ... but the Canadian people will not tolerate using this country for

terrorist attacks based on those religious feelings."

The three were among seven men arrested on June 14 and charged with conspiracy to commit terrorism in India.

The charges say they plotted to kidnap the children of a member of the Indian parliament and then force him to plant explosives to blow up the parliament buildings and some oil refineries and to derail trains.

One of the three is Talwinder Singh Parmar, 42, of Burnaby, British Columbia, the founder of the Babbar Khalsa fundamentalist and separatist group.

The others are the group's Ontario head, Tejinder Singh Kaloo, 36, and an associate, Sadhu Singh Thiarra, 43, both from Hamilton.

## Sino-Indian border talks end

PEKING (R) — China denied Indian press reports that it had supplied guns to separatist guerrillas as a round of talks between the two countries on their disputed border ended Wednesday here.

"There are always some people in India who do not like to see China and India on friendly terms, concocting various kinds of rumours in an attempt to undermine Sino-Indian relations," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news briefing.

He described as completely unfounded a Press Trust of India (PTI) report, quoting Indian intelligence sources, that Chinese

arms were being funnelled through disputed territory to Naga rebels in north east India.

The spokesman said there were clearly ulterior motives behind the publication of the article last Sunday, the day before the seventh round of border talks began.

An Indian embassy spokesman said the talks in a state guesthouse in western Peking ended Wednesday but declined to comment on them.

Sources close to the Indian delegation said the atmosphere at the talks was "cordial and pleasant."

## Africa lambasts Reagan speech on apartheid

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — The chairman of the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee on Wednesday lambasted U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his speech on South Africa, saying it could have been written by the Pretoria government.

"I condemn it unreservedly," Joseph Garba of Nigeria told reporters attending the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) foreign ministers meeting here. "It could be (South African President P.W.) Botha speaking because Botha could not have done any better."

In a speech on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan implored Congress and U.S. allies to resist the "emotional clamour" for sanctions against South Africa. But he also urged Mr. Botha's government to fix a timetable for abolishing apartheid.

Mr. Garba said the speech was a clear indication that Africa should rethink its approach towards ending apartheid. South Africa's system of racial segregation.

"Africa should do what it should have done in the first place, which is intensifying the armed struggle," he said. "We must now realise the time for negotiation, the time for peaceful settlement is

gone and I don't think it will ever come back."

The OAU foreign ministers, meeting to set an agenda for the July 28-30 heads of state summit here, broke off their work Wednesday morning for a special meeting to discuss the Reagan speech.

In Lusaka, the African National Congress (ANC) said President Reagan's speech contained nothing new and the group was likely to ignore it.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina told Reuters: "The speech was not important for us. There was nothing new in what he said so we might just as well ignore it."

In Johannesburg, South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, broadly welcoming the Reagan speech, warned that economic sanctions against his country would mean starvation for millions of people.

Mr. Botha said there was still room for dialogue with foreign governments, but warned that South Africa would withdraw into isolation if foreign intervention and threats continued.

Prominent anti-apartheid leaders condemned Mr. Reagan's speech.

## Chernobyl workers to get new township

MOSCOW (R) — A new township is to be built for Chernobyl workers, some 25 kilometres south of the Ukrainian nuclear power station where a reactor exploded in April, the Communist Party daily Pravda reported Wednesday.

It did not make clear what was to become of the old worker settlement of Pripyat, which lies about the same distance to the north of the plant and was contaminated during the world's worst atomic power station accident.

But it implied that the new settlement for 10,000 people, to be called Zelyony Mys (green cape), would replace Pripyat for a long time to come, if not for ever. Zelyony Mys, to be built at the mouth of the river Teteriv where it flows into Kiev Reservoir, Pravda said.

## Peking expels American journalist from China

PEKING (R) — New York Times correspondent John Burns, detained since last Thursday on suspicion of spying, was expelled from China Wednesday.

Burns, who was held after a trip through central China early this month, was placed on a flight of the state airline CAAC to Hong Kong on Wednesday morning.

When he arrived in the British colony, Burns denied the spying charge. "As I said in China... I was engaged in quite legitimate journalistic activities," he said.

The journalist's wife, Jane Scott-Long, and Times Executive Editor Abe Rosenthal said they were not informed of the expulsion until after Burns' plane took off.

Rosenthal told reporters Chinese security officials had read a statement to him saying the case involved a grave breach of China's laws.

"They said Burns (and a companion) had entered military restricted zones, taken pictures, that this conduct in effect constituted intelligence-gathering and spying, and that it was a serious matter to which they attached great importance," he said.

Rosenthal said the statement added that China hoped the United States would appreciate that it had acted with leniency in deciding to expel Burns and China did not wish its relations with the United States to suffer as a result of the case.

Burns' wife told reporters at the impromptu news conference outside the apartment block where the family had lived for the past two years that she was glad Burns was no longer in jail but upset by the charges made against him.

"I'm pleased that he's out of China and I'm sorry we won't be able to come back here, but I'm distressed by the allegations that the State Security Bureau have made against him," she said.

A short report by the official New China News Agency

(NCNA) earlier said Burns had "engaged in activities incompatible with his status as a journalist by deliberately breaking into Chinese areas closed to aliens."

During his trip to central China, Burns was stopped by police in Shanxi province, accused of being in a closed area without a permit and had film confiscated.

Burns was accompanied on the trip by an American lawyer, Ed McNally, who has since left China, and by a local Chinese man whose present whereabouts are unknown.

Rosenthal, who arrived in Peking last Saturday to try and negotiate Burns' release, Tuesday said Chinese officials and told them that the Times and Burns himself regretted that he had broken the travel rules.

Rosenthal said he had told Chinese officials he was pleased Burns had been released but repeated that he was not a spy. The editor said: "I said that I felt he was entirely innocent of doing anything remotely connected with intelligence or espionage but was carrying out his journalistic duties and that we had total confidence in him."

"I said I was very sorry that a man who had devoted seven or eight years of his life to understanding China and was an outstanding interpreter of the China situation would no longer be able to work here."

Asked if the case could damage Sino-American relations, Rosenthal said he was pleased at the speedy way in which the Chinese had decided to conclude the case, even though it ended with Burns' expulsion.

"I feel that the way they acted will go a long way to ameliorating what had happened and to stopping the damage," he said.

"I think they are trying to say that they take their travel regulations very seriously as far as journalists are concerned," he said.

## Lange: French apology is victory for N. Zealand

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister David Lange said Wednesday that an apology from France over the sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior was a victory for New Zealand.

As two French secret service agents jailed for taking part in the sabotage operation were flown to a Pacific atoll administered by Paris, Mr. Lange said France's

expression of regret was unprecedented in modern international relations.

"I got a letter of apology from the French Prime Minister — that is win," he told reporters.

The apology was delivered to the New Zealand embassy in Paris soon after the two agents, Maj. Alain Maffart and Capt. Dominique Priour, left by plane from Auckland.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1982 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### TIPTOE THROUGH THE MINEFIELD

East-West vulnerable. North deals.  
NORTH  
♠ AK 7 4  
♥ K 10 9 4  
♦ 9 3 4  
♣ 4 3

WEST  
♠ 8  
♥ 8 6 5  
♦ K Q J 6 3  
♣ J 5 2

EAST  
♠ Q J 9 6 5 3 2  
♥ Void  
♦ A 10 7 2  
♣ A 10 7

SOUTH  
♠ 10  
♥ A Q J 7 3 2  
♦ A 8  
♣ K Q 9 6

The bidding:  
North East South West  
Pass 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass  
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass 4 NT Pass  
5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠.

The bridge expert seems to do the impossible as if it were commonplace. He has to think a bit before he can accomplish a miracle.

East's weak two spade opening bid did not sway North-South from their heart slam. As a passed hand, North could afford to show his strength with a cue-bid of the enemy suit, and thereafter nothing could stop South from driving

to slam once the heart fit was confirmed.

Had West led a spade, the hand would have been over quickly. Declarer would win, discover the 3-0 heart break, then lead twice toward his king-queen of clubs.

In the process declarer would draw trumps, discard a diamond on a high spade and ruff his losing club in dummy.

After the lead of the king of diamonds, the hand required more careful play. Declarer must resist the temptation of taking an immediate discard on the high spade because of the danger of a ruff.

Since East almost surely has the ace of clubs for his vulnerable opening bid, a better line is to play East for having the ace guarded no more than twice.

Declarer must win the ace of diamonds and draw all the trumps, so this case taking three rounds of the suit. Now he cashes dummy's two high spades, shuffling his diamond loser, and leads a club from the table.

East must duck the club, and the queen wins. Declarer counters by leading a low club from hand. The defenders can win cheaply, but declarer ruffs the diamond return and ruffs a club on the table. When this fetches the ace from East, the slam is home.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkenson

### ECONOMICS

By Gayle Dean

ACROSS  
1 Created anew  
7 Coaster and  
9 Gothic  
13 Underline  
20 Charm  
21 True laser  
22 More lucid  
23 Write sharply  
24 Audrey Hepburn  
25 Gaudy  
26 Yarn  
27 Yarn  
28 Curve  
29 Too tall  
31 Rise up  
32 So long  
34 Decline  
35 Safety items  
37 Truck  
38 "I Shrugged"

DOWN  
1 Imprint again  
2 Cryptograph  
3 Gothic  
4 "I — Camera"  
5 Epitaph  
6 Yarn  
7 Yarn  
8 Yarn  
9 Certain  
10 Stockpile  
11 Platform  
12 Bird letters  
13 Climbed  
14 Arm bones  
15 Garden plots  
16 Kind of lace  
17 Penial end  
18 Bush  
19 Assassinations  
25 Don

39 — sense in  
40 corporate sense  
41 Shylock  
42 Birthday  
43 Corpse  
44 Doomsday  
45 Movie maker?  
46 Tied  
47 Boring tool  
48 Mr. Marshall  
49 Office  
50 Possessed  
51 Eng. county  
52 O'Neill work  
53 answered?  
54 Knockout count  
55 — up (went)  
56 (feather)  
57 Spoken  
58 Voice  
59 Killer whale

60 "I Shrugged"  
61 Perforated  
62 More easily  
63 Entrance  
64 Shylock  
65 Inspiration  
66 Rolling Stones  
67 Trouble  
68 Peace goddess  
69 Chemical  
70 Labeled  
71 "Dinner"  
72 New Robert  
73 Cheaper  
74 Time per.  
75 New Robert  
76 Vaughn role?  
77 Bag or market  
78 Mainstay  
79 Dorsal  
80 Ingredient

81 Spirit  
82 Hatched  
83 Cheeses  
84 Dams  
85 Hanging ridge  
86 Spring month  
87 Old blood  
88 Guts  
89 Branch  
90 Witch, Mal  
91 "I — of Time"  
92 Olive oil  
93 Sunken fence  
94 Confident  
95 Food bit  
96 Flavour of  
97 Sun  
98 Asian holiday  
99 Vigils of TV

100 August  
101 Easylist  
102 More easily  
103 Entrance  
104 West  
105 Newtours  
106 Inspiration  
107 Vehicle  
108 Labor  
109 Labeled  
110 Discontinued  
111 Chemical  
112 Stevenson  
113 reverb?  
114 Logarithm  
115 Inventor  
116 Gift of a  
117 Broomish color  
118 Hazard jacket  
119 Mainstay  
120 Enrage  
121 Soft

### Diagrams

19 X 19, by H. E. Bennett

ACROSS  
1 Not together  
2 Sound systems  
3 Row  
4 City  
5 Health resort  
6 Aiken holiday  
7 Post place  
8 Security  
9 Pines and  
10 Endurance  
11 Stage person  
12 Ethical

DOWN  
1 From — Z  
2 Sassy  
3 Decoy  
4 Reindeer  
5 Jones or  
6 Kind of wrench  
7 Split up  
8 Record  
9 Peace goddess  
10 Makes happy  
11 Lane  
12 Decay  
13 Wanderers

14 Son of Jacob  
15 Climb  
16 Posing term  
17 Dried up  
18 Camps  
19 Camps  
20 Camps  
21 Camps  
22 Camps  
23 Camps  
24 Camps  
25 Camps  
26 Camps  
27 Camps  
28 Camps  
29 Camps  
30 Camps  
31 Camps  
32 Camps  
33 Camps  
34 Camps  
35 Camps  
36 Camps  
37 Camps  
38 Camps  
39 Camps  
40 Camps  
41 Camps  
42 Camps  
43 Camps  
44 Camps  
45 Camps  
46 Camps  
47 Camps  
48 Camps  
49 Camps  
50 Camps  
51 Camps  
52 Camps  
53 Camps  
54 Camps  
55 Camps  
56 Camps  
57 Camps  
58 Camps  
59 Camps  
60 Camps  
61 Camps  
62 Camps  
63 Camps  
64 Camps  
65 Camps  
66 Camps  
67 Camps  
68 Camps  
69 Camps  
70 Camps  
71 Camps  
72 Camps  
73 Camps  
74 Camps  
75 Camps  
76 Camps  
77 Camps  
78 Camps  
79 Camps  
80 Camps  
81 Camps  
82 Camps  
83 Camps  
84 Camps  
85 Camps  
86 Camps  
87 Camps  
88 Camps  
89 Camps  
90 Camps  
91 Camps  
92 Camps  
93 Camps  
94 Camps  
95 Camps  
96 Camps  
97 Camps  
98 Camps  
99 Camps  
100 Camps

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Woman kills wolf with bare hands

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — An Iranian woman fought for two hours with a large wolf before killing it with her bare hands, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the Tehran daily newspaper Keyhan as saying the incident occurred in the Tuberkan Mountains in Hamadan province in north west Iran. It did not identify the woman or say when the incident occurred. The woman was working on her farm when the wolf attacked her, the agency said. After killing the beast, she dragged the corpse home, and the head was sent to Tehran's Pasteur Institute for tests, IRNA added.

### Tokelau rejects independence

WELLINGTON (R) — The tiny South Pacific territory of the Tokelau Islands has told a United Nations mission it does not want independence from New Zealand, a member of the mission said Wednesday. Tunisian Ammar Amari, chairman of Small Territories Subcommittee of the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation, told reporters the Tokelauers were happy to remain administered by New Zealand. The U.N. group spent six days visiting the three atolls that make up the Tokelau, north of Western Samoa. The islands, with a total population of 1,600, are administered by Wellington and have New Zealand citizenship.

### British parliament outlaws caning

LONDON (R) — The House of Commons voted to outlaw caning in schools, altering government proposals for more modest reform of laws on corporal punishment and bringing Britain into line with the rest of Western Europe. The government lost by a single vote its proposal to give parents the final say on whether their children should be beaten because its Conservative Party parliamentarians had a free choice. Parliament's lower house voted by 231 to 230 during an education bill debate that the time-honoured disciplinary practice of corporal punishment should be abolished in all state and fee-paying schools. The government introduced the bill to bring Britain in line with a ruling of the European Court of Human Rights that parents should be able to exercise their "philosophical convictions" for or against beating. Caning, which has long been banned in Western Europe, has been widely practised in Britain.

### Elephant escapes love-lorn females

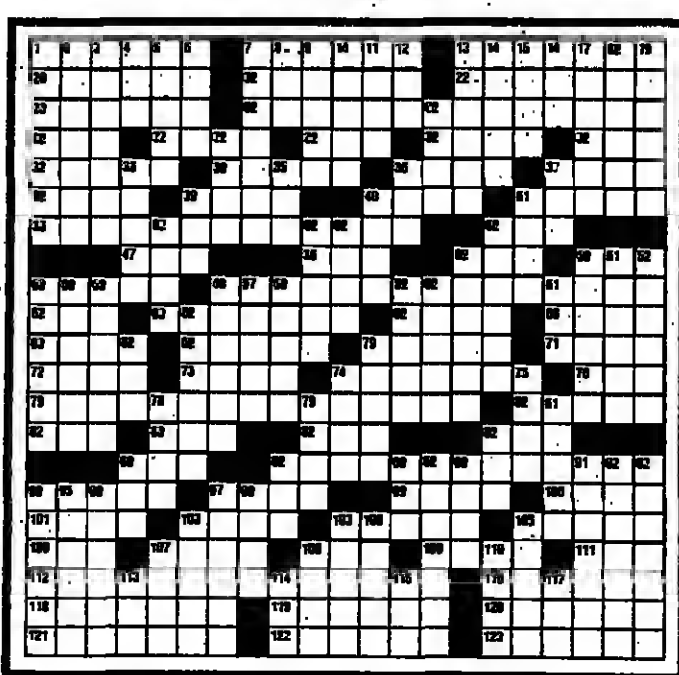
GISKUD, Denmark (R) — An elephant fell on his side in a lake at a Danish nature park after fleeing seven amorous she-elephants and had to be righted by rescue services. Frederick, aged 16 and weighing three tonnes, was chased into the shallow lake by the females and could not get back up on his legs, park Director Leif Nielsen said. The she-elephants did their best to push him upright with their trunks but Nielsen finally had to bring in rescue services who lifted him with a crane.

### Burglar gets wedged in hole

MILWAUKEE (R) — For Jack Bradley it was a bit like the story of the mouse who ate too much and realised as the cat pounced that he wouldn't fit back into his mouse hole. Police answering a burglary call at Bill the Butcher's shop found Bradley with his 101 kilogramme, 162-centimetre frame wedged in a hole in the wall — head out, rear in. Bradley, 70, who was charged with burglary, told police he entered the shop after hiding in a vacant apartment above but panicked when a burglar alarm went off and attempted to squeeze his way to freedom through a hole.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkenson



Last Week's Cryptograms

- If you will draw to an inside straight to win, you're a gambler after my own heart.
- Young woman, so frazzled after sitting with empty child, said she felt she looked like a cabbage patch grandma.
- Flying solo in cockpit pitted frightened man against the rooky sky.
- Big umbrella blew inside out in a capricious spring windstorm.

### CRYPTOGRAMS

- O SCRAMBLER O FOR DOGG MFG  
WONG LB OVOR-WIM BYKE VPGY EBI  
FENG H14GGGPGF TY RBENTLY MFG BTG  
E21 ATSUGY  
—By Len Sherry
- ZTJTDPL YK MCD QTMPLATBQPLE YK  
KPLB KLFF IXTCA AQCLHA BV TTX ZTJ  
AYXCJ IXTPLB  
—By Earl Ireland
- ZONCKCT FEPLBNE ZM MON PGKAE  
GMME BKAA FX PMYBMNZKCT ZM JMYX  
HMAJJ  
—By Alvin S. Lebar
- ICKY CGG ACCPUCCP BNG SKLL YL  
ARDL JCY SKRAPUNPLG DEJJI SEARL  
—By Ed Haddleson